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Architectural Survey of Ohio Army National Guard Properties: Volume I

Sunny E. Adams and Adam D. Smith

December 2015



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Architectural Survey of Ohio Army National Guard Properties: Volume I

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Final report

Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Prepared for Adjutant General Department
State of Ohio
2825 West Dublin-Granville Road
Columbus, OH 43235

Under Project 405180, "OHARNG Architectural Survey"

Abstract

This document is Volume I of a two-volume architectural survey of 85 buildings and structures utilized by the Ohio Army National Guard and located across the state of Ohio. The majority of these structures were constructed from 1920 to 1968, with others constructed from 1969 to 1988. This survey satisfies Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, and was used to determine the eligibility of these buildings and structures for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). It is the recommendation of this report that 19 armories and 4 associated support buildings are significant under NRHP criteria and retain enough integrity to be individually eligible for the NRHP. Volume II of this report is published separately and contains the ERDC-CERL architectural survey forms.

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Preface

This study was conducted for the Adjutant General Department, State of Ohio, Ohio Army National Guard (OHARNG) under Project Number 405180, “OHARNG Architectural Survey.” The complete study is published in two separate volumes, with this document being Volume I, and Volume II containing the architectural survey forms. The sponsor’s technical monitor was Kimberly Ludt, M.S., Environmental Specialist II.

The work was performed by the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch (CNC) of the Installations Division (CN), U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center – Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL). At the time of publication, Dr. Michael Hargrave was Chief, CEERD-CNC; and Ms. Michelle Hanson was Chief, CEERD-CN. The Deputy Director of ERDC-CERL was Dr. Kirankumar Topudurti, and the Director was Dr. Ilker Adiguzel.

COL Bryan S. Green was Commander of ERDC, and Dr. Jeffery P. Holland was the Director.

Unit Conversion Factors

Multiply	By	To Obtain
acres	4,046.873	square meters
degrees Fahrenheit	$(F-32)/1.8$	degrees Celsius
feet	0.3048	meters
gallons (U.S. liquid)	3.785412 E-03	cubic meters
hectares	1.0 E+04	square meters
inches	0.0254	meters
miles (U.S. statute)	1,609.347	meters
miles per hour	0.44704	meters per second
square feet	0.09290304	square meters
square inches	6.4516 E-04	square meters
square miles	2.589998 E+06	square meters
square yards	0.8361274	square meters
yards	0.9144	meters

Abbreviations

Term	Meaning
ADC	Air Defense Command
ANGB	Air National Guard Base
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure (Commission)
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
ca.	circa
CRM	Cultural Resource Manager
ERDC- CERL	Engineer Research and Development Center–Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NCO	noncommissioned officer
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHARNG	Ohio Army National Guard
OH SHPO	Ohio State Historic Preservation Officer
OMA	Ohio Military Academy
PWA	Public Works Administration
RAE	Rickenbacker Army Enclave
RPA	Rickenbacker Port Authority
SAC	Strategic Air Command
TAC	Tactical Air Command
WPA	Works Progress Administration
WWI	World War I
WWII	World War II

Executive Summary

This document is an architectural survey of 90 buildings and structures utilized by the OHARNG and located at 23 armories across Ohio. Of these 90 buildings, 19 armory buildings are significant and retain enough integrity to be individually eligible for the NRHP, while the remaining 71 buildings either do not retain enough integrity, were constructed outside the periods of significance, or had not yet reached 50 years of age.

The researchers, after developing an OHARNG historic context, determined what could be significant for the OHARNG armories that have reached the 50-year old mark. It was determined by the researchers that as a building type, the armories of the 1920–1940s would be significant under Criterion A for the construction program for these Interwar armories.

There are five armories constructed within the 1920–1940 Era (Interwar Construction Program). It is the finding of this report that four of these buildings are recommended eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): St. Marys OHARNG Armory (1920), Lima OHARNG Armory (1928), Piqua OHARNG Armory (1929), and Akron-Hawkins OHARNG Armory (1937) under Criteria A (Interwar armory construction program) and C (the unique combination of Castellated, Art Deco, and Art Moderne architectural styles). The Xenia OHARNG Armory (1930, extensively rebuilt in 1975 after a tornado) is not eligible for the NRHP as the elements added in the redesign in 1975 have not yet reached 50 years of age, and the redesign does not meet the standards of Criteria Consideration G. It is recommended that the Xenia OHARNG Armory be reevaluated when it reaches 50 years of age and can be placed in its context of late Mid-Century Modern design.

There are two buildings that were constructed along with the 1920–1940 OHARNG armories, Lima OHARNG Armory Annex (1928) and Akron-Hawkins OHARNG Dining Facility (1937). These buildings were built during the Period of Significance as stables for the armories and were originally part of the overall plan of the armories' design and function. Although significant, neither one of these support buildings has enough integrity to be eligible for the NRHP.

There are twelve buildings located at the five OHARNG armory sites that were constructed outside the period of significance for the 1920–1940 era

armories. These buildings were constructed after the period of significance for each armory and were not originally part of the overall plan of the armories' design or function. It is the finding of this report that these twelve buildings are NOT individually eligible for the NRHP and they do not meet the requirements for creating a historic district under Criterion C since the only linkage is that the OHARNG constructed them.

Fourteen armories and one Army Reserve center were surveyed that are significant for the 1946–1968 era (Interwar Construction Program): Brook Park OHARNG Armory (1957), Chagrin Falls OHARNG Armory (1956), Columbus-Haubrich OHARNG Armory (1958), Greenville OHARNG Armory (1962), Lebanon OHARNG Armory (1951), Lorain OHARNG Armory (1953), Middletown-Kessler OHARNG Armory (1951), Newark OHARNG Armory (1955), Norwalk OHARNG Armory (1961), Sandusky OHARNG Armory (1959), Springfield OHARNG Armory (1956), Tarlton OHARNG Armory (1968), Tiffin OHARNG Armory (1954), and Wooster OHARNG Armory (1949). It is the findings of this report that all fourteen armories and their associated meter houses (if any) are recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for the congressionally mandated and funded design and construction of modern armories and reserve centers for the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve (Public Law 783). An additional armory, Portsmouth OHARNG (constructed in 1959; acquired in 1996) and its associated Motor Vehicle Storage Building was found to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A under the same congressionally mandated and funded design and construction of modern armories and reserve centers for the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve.

There are 34 buildings constructed in support of the 1946–1968 era OHARNG armories. None of these buildings were designed or funded as part of the Postwar (Public Law 783) armory and reserve center construction program. It is the finding of this report that these 34 buildings are not individually eligible for the NRHP under any of the NRHP criteria, and that they do not meet the requirements for creating a historic district under Criterion C since the only linkage is that the OHARNG constructed them.

Three additional buildings at Newark were surveyed that are associated with the National Guard in general, but not directly associated with the Newark Armory. These buildings were co-located with the Newark OHARNG but did not serve the Newark OHARNG armory: Newark

OHARNG Combined Support Maintenance Shop CSMS1 (1956), Newark OHARNG United States Postal and Fiscal Office USPOFO #00012 (1964), and Newark OHARNG Warehouse #00013 (1953). The entire Newark complex was studied to determine if it was eligible for the NRHP as a historic district but since the armory, the CSMS1 and the USPFO were all constructed under different themes and had different periods of significance, Newark does not qualify as a historic district.

One armory, Tarlton OHARNG Armory, is not yet 50 years of age; however, the researchers included this armory in their overall scope of work due to its significance, and for the fact that it was also designed and constructed under Public Law 783 for the congressionally mandated and funded design and construction of modern armories for the U.S. Army National Guard.

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1 Introduction

The Ohio Army National Guard (OHARNG) has its roots in the Ohio Militia, which was formed in 1803. State militias across the country were formed to protect each state from attack. These militias generally required all males to participate in the militia. State militias remained in existence until 1903, when the United States Congress enacted the Dick Act creating the Army National Guard. National Guard units still served their respective states but could also be nationalized for Federal service and state National Guard units could also receive appropriated funds from Congress.

1.1 Background

The U.S. Congress codified the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), the nation's most effective cultural resources legislation to date, in order to provide guidelines and requirements for preserving tangible elements of our past. This was done primarily through the creation of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Contained within this piece of legislation (Sections 110 and 106) are requirements for federal agencies to address their cultural resources, defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object. Section 110 requires federal agencies to inventory and evaluate their cultural resources. Section 106 requires the determination of effect of federal undertakings on properties deemed eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP.

1.2 Objective

The objective of this effort was to research the history, to inventory, and to assess all 23 armories that were constructed from 1920–1968, all support buildings constructed from 1936–1988, and the four buildings that were acquired by the OHARNG and transformed for OHARNG use. This final report includes recommendations for eligibility to the NRHP.

1.3 Methodology

A list of 90 buildings and structures (and 1 training area), owned by the OHARNG and constructed from 1920 to 1988, were individually surveyed for the eligibility to the NRHP. This survey satisfies Section 110 of the

NHPA of 1966 as amended, and was used to determine the eligibility of these buildings and structures for inclusion on the NRHP.

An analysis was performed of all 90 buildings and structures, located across the state of Ohio (Figure 1), including their basic histories and an assessment of their current conditions, to determine their eligibility to the NRHP. For a property to qualify for the NRHP, it must meet at least one of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, must be significantly associated with an important historic context, and must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance.

Figure 1. Locations of the armories and ancillary structures across the state of Ohio surveyed in 2013–2015.



This final report includes an historic context (extant), evaluations of surveyed buildings and structures, and recommendations for eligibility to the NRHP. Table 1 is the original list of 90 buildings and structures given to the researchers, while in Table 2 there are photos of each armory. Individual building forms are included in Volume II of this work, published separately.

Table 1. Alphabetical listing (by armory name) of OHARNG buildings and structures surveyed in this report.

Armory Name	Year Built	Historic Use	Current Use	Ancillary Buildings
Akron-Hawkins OHARNG Armory	1937	Armory	Armory	-Dining Facility #00002 (1937) -Motor Vehicle Storage Building #00003 (1950) -Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS) #00004 (1947) -Motor Vehicle Storage Building #00005 (1955)
<i>414 North Hawkins Avenue, Akron, Ohio (Summit County)</i>				
Chagrin Falls OHARNG Armory	1956	Armory	Armory	Storage Building (post-1990)
<i>7600 East Washington Street, Chagrin Falls, Ohio (Geauga County)</i>				
Cleveland-Brook Park OHARNG Armory	1957	Armory	Armory	-Field Maintenance Shop FMS#2 (1961) -Gas Meter Building (1957) -Storage Building (post-1990)
<i>6225 Engle Road, Brook Park, Ohio (Cuyahoga County)</i>				
Columbus-Haubrich OHARNG Armory	1958	Armory	Armory	-Field Maintenance Shop FMS#19 (1960) -Storage Building (ca. 1988) -Storage Shed (post-1990)
<i>4094 Sullivant Avenue, Columbus, Ohio (Franklin County)</i>				
Greenville OHARNG Armory	1962	Armory	Armory	-Storage Building (ca. 1988) -Vehicle Maintenance Building (unknown)
<i>1434 Wagner Avenue, Greenville, Ohio (Darke County)</i>				
Lebanon OHARNG Armory	1951	Armory	Armory	-Storage Building #00003 (2003) -Vehicle Storage Building #00004 (2006)
<i>113 East Taylor Street, Lebanon, Ohio (Warren County)</i>				
Lima OHARNG Armory	1928	Armory	Armory	-Armory Annex #00002 (1928) -Motor Vehicle Maintenance Building #00003 (1950) -Storage Building (ca. 1986) -Field Maintenance Shop #FMS15 (1987)
<i>855 South Collett Street, Lima, Ohio (Allen County)</i>				

Armory Name	Year Built	Historic Use	Current Use	Ancillary Buildings
Lorain OHARNG Armory	1953	Armory	Armory	-Storage Building (ca. 1988)
<i>3520 Grove Avenue, Lorain, Ohio (Lorain County)</i>				
Marion OHARNG Armory	1942 (acquired in 1964)	Factory	Armory	None
<i>2561 Harding Highway East, Marion, Ohio (Marion County)</i>				
Medina OHARNG Armory	1959 (acquired in 1992)	Factory	Armory	Metal Storage Building (not surveyed)
<i>920 West Lafayette Road, Medina, OH (Medina County)</i>				
Middletown-Kessler OHARNG Armory	1951	Armory	Armory	-Storage Building (1951)
<i>2002 South Main Street, Middletown, Ohio (Butler County)</i>				
Newark OHARNG Armory	1955	Armory	Armory	-Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS #1) (1956) -Field Maintenance Shop (FMS#7) (1960) -Armory Storage Building #00007 (unknown) -Armory Storage Building #00008 (unknown) -Storage/General Purpose #00009 (1987) -Vehicle Storage Building #00011 (1988) -USPFO Warehouse #00012 (1964) -Storage Building #00013 (1953) -Storage Building #00014 (ca. 1986)
<i>1257 Hollar Lane, Newark, Ohio (Licking County)</i>				
Norwalk OHARNG Armory	1961	Armory	Armory	-Storage Building #00002 (ca. 1988) -Storage Building #00003 (1969) -Storage Building #00004 (ca. 1988) -Gas Meter House #00005 (1961)
<i>400 West Main Street, Norwalk, Ohio (Huron County)</i>				
Piqua OHARNG Armory	1929	Armory	Armory	-Motor Vehicle Storage Building (1950) -Field Maintenance Shop FMS #14 (ca. 1988) -Storage Building (ca. 1988)
<i>623 East Ash Street, Piqua, Ohio (Miami County)</i>				

Armory Name	Year Built	Historic Use	Current Use	Ancillary Buildings
Portsmouth OHARNG Armory	1959 (acquired in 1996)	Army Reserve Center	Armory	-Motor Vehicle Storage Building (1959; acquired in 1996) -Storage Building (unknown)
<i>1620 Coles Boulevard, Portsmouth, Ohio (Scioto County)</i>				
Rickenbacker Army Enclave	1957 – 1978 (acquired in 1996)	Air Force (owned)	Armory	-Building 915 (1957) -Building 920 (1959) -Building 921 (unknown; moved in 1970) -Building 929 (1965) -Building 930 (1957) -Building 931 (1957) -Building 932 (1962) -Building 933 (1956) -Building 934 (1956) -Building 935 (1963) -Building 936 (1963) -Building 939 (1966) -Building 940 (1965) -Building 943 (1978) -Building 944 (1977)
<i>8227 South Access Road, Columbus, Ohio (Franklin County)</i>				
Sandusky OHARNG Armory	1959	Armory	Armory	-Gas Meter House (1959) -Storage Building (1969) -Storage Building (ca. 1988)
<i>117 Woodlawn Avenue, Sandusky, Ohio (Erie County)</i>				
Springfield OHARNG Armory	1956	Armory	Armory	-Field Maintenance Shop (FMS#13) (1960) -Information Processing Building (1978) -Storage Building (ca. 1988)
<i>4440 Laybourne Road, Springfield, Ohio (Clark County)</i>				
St. Marys OHARNG Armory	ca. 1920	Armory	Armory	-Motor Vehicle Storage Building (1951) -Storage Building (ca. 1988)
<i>109 East South Street, St. Marys, Ohio (Auglaize County)</i>				
Tarlton OHARNG Armory	1968	Armory	Armory	-Storage Building (ca. 1988) -Storage Building (unknown) -Tarlton Training Site (1968) with two structures (latrine and storage building)
<i>11495 Lancaster-Chillicothe Road, Tarlton, Ohio (Pickaway County)</i>				
Tiffin OHARNG Armory	1954	Armory	Armory	None
<i>500 Riverside Drive, Tiffin, Ohio (Seneca County)</i>				
Wooster OHARNG Armory	1949	Armory	Armory	-Motor Vehicle Storage Building (1950)
<i>1400 West Old Lincoln Way, Wooster, Ohio (Wayne County)</i>				

Armory Name	Year Built	Historic Use	Current Use	Ancillary Buildings
Xenia OHARNG Armory	1930 (1975)	Armory	Armory	-Motor Vehicle Storage Building (rebuilt in 1975)
39 Weaver Street, Xenia, Ohio (Greene County)				

Table 2. Armories and Rickenbacker Army Enclave surveyed for OHARNG, by type and age (ERDC-CERL, 2013–2014).

	
<p>St. Marys OHARNG Armory (ca. 1920).</p>	<p>Lima OHARNG Armory (ca. 1928).</p>
	
<p>Piqua OHARNG Armory (ca. 1929).</p>	<p>Xenia OHARNG Armory (ca. 1930 and 1975).</p>
	
<p>Akron-Hawkins OHARNG Armory (1937).</p>	



Middletown-Kessler OHARNG Armory (1951).



Lebanon OHARNG Armory (1951).



Wooster OHARNG Armory (1949).



Lorain OHARNG Armory (1953).



Tiffin OHARNG Armory (1954).



Chagrin Falls OHARNG Armory (1956).



Newark OHARNG Armory (1955).



Sandusky OHARNG Armory (1959).



Springfield OHARNG Armory (1956).



Cleveland-Brook Park OHARNG Armory (1957).



**Columbus-Haubrich OHARNG Armory
(1958).**



Norwalk OHARNG Armory (1961).



Greenville OHARNG Armory (1962).



Tarlton OHARNG Armory (1968).



**Marion OHARNG Armory (ca.1942,
acquired 1964).**



**Medina OHARNG Armory
(1959, acquired 1992).**



**Portsmouth OHARNG Armory (1959,
acquired in 1996).**



**Rickenbacker OHARNG Armory, Building
915 (1957, acquired in 1996).**



Portsmouth Rickenbacker OHARNG Armory, Building 920 (1959, acquired in 1996).



Rickenbacker Army Enclave, Building 921 (unknown date, moved in 1970, acquired in 1996).



Rickenbacker Army Enclave, Building 929 (1965, acquired in 1996).



Rickenbacker Army Enclave, Building 930 (1957, acquired in 1996).



Rickenbacker Army Enclave, Building 931 (1957, acquired in 1996).



Rickenbacker Army Enclave, Building 932 (1962, acquired in 1996).



Rickenbacker Army Enclave, Building 933 (1956, acquired in 1996).



Rickenbacker Army Enclave, Building 934 (1956, acquired in 1996).



Rickenbacker Army Enclave, Building 939 on the left and Building 940 on the right (built in 1966 (Building 939) and 1965 (Building 940), acquired in 1996).



Rickenbacker Army Enclave, Building 943 (1978, acquired in 1996).



Rickenbacker Army Enclave, Building 944 (1977, acquired in 1996).

1.4 Researchers

This project was conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineering Research Development Center, Construction and Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL) based in Champaign, IL. The research team included Adam Smith, Master of Architecture, as project manager with 18 years of experience in military architectural history and Sunny Adams, Master of Architecture, as research assistant with 13 years of experience.

1.5 Site visits

1.5.1 Ohio

ERDC-CERL personnel made six trips to the state of Ohio to inventory all of the structures during 12–14 November 2013, 2–5 December 2013, 21–22 January 2014, 10–14 February 2014, 5–7 November 2014, and 17–20 November 2014. During those time periods, members of the team evaluated the buildings and structures, based on a list provided to the research

team from the OHARNG Cultural Resource Manager (CRM) for their historic integrity and architectural integrity.

1.5.2 Archival repositories

The architectural historian conducted archival research to develop and appropriate historic context for the OHARNG armories and support buildings to recommend eligibility to the NRHP. The following sources were examined:

- NRHP listings and nomination forms
- Historic drawings and photographs provided by the OHARNG Director of Installations Management and Resources (DIMR) collection
- current maps

Two main archival resources were used to locate material for this project:

- Ohio National Guard Bureau Archives, Columbus, Ohio, Director of Installations Management and Resources
- National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), College Park, Maryland (NARA 111-SC Box 836)

1.5.3 Analysis and evaluation

After initial research was completed, the team analyzed the gathered information. Archival and field information was integrated throughout the course of the research. Using archival sources, the research team extracted relevant historical information. The material was then integrated to tell the story in both text and images. The information available was contained in text documents, photographs, and historic maps.

Using information from the historic context, the overarching integrity as defined by the NRHP was evaluated. A cultural resource can retain or lose historic integrity, meaning that it either does or does not convey its historic significance. From this evaluation process, a recommendation of eligibility to the National Register was made. The evaluation followed guidelines in the National Register Bulletin #15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service [NPS] 1991a); National Register Bulletin #16, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (NPS 1991b); the National Register Bulletin,

How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations (NPS 1999); and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (NPS 1995).

2 Historic Context: History of the Army National Guard in Ohio

This chapter contributes to the evaluation of the significance of the buildings and structures for the OHARNG by helping to situate particular buildings within the general historic context. The remaining paragraphs in this section are excerpted from Lawhon & Associates, Inc.(2013).¹

The history of the Ohio Army National Guard can be traced back to Marietta, Ohio, in July of 1788, when the first settlement in Ohio was established. Veterans of the Revolutionary War and their families formed the early local militias that were organized to protect the security of the free states. The federal government passed the Militia Act of 1792 which required all able-bodied men ages 18-45 to serve in their local militia units and provide their own weapons and equipment (*Ohio National Guard History* 2009). Ohio soldiers played a large part in the War of 1812 as well. The federal government called up the men of Ohio for their services against the British armies, and Ohio, with a population of 230,750 strong in 1810, answered. A number of Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiments were organized and participated in the Mexican War in 1846 and 1847 (*National Guard* 1938).

During the Civil War, the Ohio National Guard took root. Ohio was one of the leading contributors of manpower during the Civil War. In 1861, President Lincoln called for 75,000 men nationwide for the Union Army. Ohio's quota was 13,000 men; 30,000 responded to the call (*National Guard* 1938). A number of battalions were organized statewide and local who included men exempted from federal service (youths, middle aged men, and veterans who had completed their active duty enlistment). These battalions were, for the first time, titled "National Guard" units. These soldiers served a wide variety of roles during the war, including Camp Chase and Johnson Island POW camp guards and defense of Ohio during Morgan's Raid of July 1863 in southeast Ohio. Guardsmen were also sent to the Eastern Theater in May of 1864. They were supposed to protect railroads and supply points.

¹ The parenthetical references to others' work within these paragraphs are as used by Lawhon & Associates authors. Thus, those citations are not in this report's bibliography.

However, many of the units found themselves in the middle of battle. The 35,000 guardsmen sent to the Eastern Theater participated in the battles of Monocacy, Fort Stevens, Maryland Heights, and in the siege of Petersburg (*Ohio National Guard History* 2009).

After the Civil War, the National Guard began to dwindle from 50,000 strong during the war to 500 officers and enlisted men in 1870. This didn't last long, however, because labor unrest at the end of the century resulted in strikes and shutdowns, especially in the railroad industry. The guardsmen were used to keep the peace (*Ohio National Guard History* 2009). As the National Guard grew to protect citizens during the unrest of the late-19th, early 20th century, Ohio soldiers took part in the Spanish-American War in 1898 and the conflicts on the Mexican Border in 1916 and 1917 (*National Guard* 1938).

The federal government passed the Militia Act of 1792 which required all able-bodied men ages 18-45 to serve in their local militia units and provide their own weapons and equipment (Ohio National Guard 2009, 21). The Militia Act (also known as the Dick Act) of 1903 was passed by Congress and created the modern National Guard by formalizing state militia units by creating a National Guard of the various states as the primary reserve of the U.S. Army. The act placed state units under the supervision of federal authorities and established standards of training. The need for training facilities led to the creation in many Ohio communities of regularly used armories for drilling and equipment storage (Everett 1993, 22)

The original Camp Sherman in Chillicothe was built at the onset of World War I as a training camp for soldiers from Ohio, West Virginia, and Western Pennsylvania. Chillicothe was chosen as one of sixteen training sites across America for its healthy climate, plentiful supply of clean water, and two-thousand acres of flat land just north of the city of Chillicothe. The other fifteen training sites across America included Camp Custer (Battle Creek, Michigan), Camp Devens (Ayer, Massachusetts), Camp Dodge (Des Moines, Iowa), Camp Dix (Wrightstown, New Jersey), Camp Funston (Fort Riley, Kansas), Camp Gordon (Atlanta, Georgia), Camp Grant

(Rockford, Illinois), Camp Jackson (Columbia, South Carolina), Camp Lee (Petersburg, Virginia), Camp Lewis (American Lake, Washington), Camp Meade (Admiral, Maryland), Camp Pike (Little Rock, Arkansas), Camp Taylor (Louisville, Kentucky), Camp Travis (San Antonio, Texas), and Camp Upton (Yaphank, Long Island, New York) (Hunt 1918).

Construction began at Camp Sherman on June 28, 1917, and when the camp was 95% complete, the first draftees arrived on September 5, 1917. Over 1,370 buildings were constructed at Camp Sherman ("Camp Sherman" 2005). The population of the city of Chillicothe was 16,000 when news of the town's selection for a camp arrived. After construction and the arrival of the recruits, the city's population jumped to 60,000.

World War I ended on November 11, 1918 and discharge of soldiers began almost immediately. On December 4, 1918, the soldiers began leaving Camp Sherman at a rate of 1,500 per day and by July 16, 1920 the discharges were complete, except for the injured at the hospital (Peck 1972).

The Selective Service Act of 1917 was enacted and the Adjutant General of each state set up local draft boards to institute the draft. The Ohio National Guard expanded and was eventually organized into the 37th Division, called the "Buckeye" Division to preserve its Ohio identity.

Ohio Guardsmen were a key component of the American Expeditionary Force sent to France. According to the Ohio National Guard History website, Ohio was, "rated by the German General Staff as one of the best six American divisions for combat effectiveness, the "Buckeye" Division proved its worth in numerous battles including the Meuse-Argonne Offensive and the St. Mihiel Salient. This reputation for being a crack unit came with a considerable cost, as the Buckeye Division alone suffered almost 5,400 casualties while in France. An Ohio Guard unit also formed part of the 42nd 'Rainbow' Division which won an enviable combat record along the front lines." (*Ohio National Guard* 2009).

After the end of the First World War there was a need for additional armories throughout the state of Ohio. Begun in 1915, and located on land donated by the city of Akron, the armory cost over \$165,000, of which \$50,000 had been donated by Akron citizens. The first armory erected after the war was located in Zanesville, also on land donated by the city. In 1919, the Ohio General Assembly appropriated funds for the construction of new armories. At first, only \$25,000 would be appropriated for the construction of each one-company armory. However, this was found to be inadequate—due to armories housing more than one unit and therefore needed larger facilities—and the statute was amended to allow for \$40,000 for a one-unit armory, \$15,000 for each additional unit using the armory, and \$2,000 for furnishing and equipping each armory. By 1929-1930, the General Assembly appropriated \$820,000 for the National Guard's "Armory Fund." At a cost of \$260,000, sites were purchased for new armories to be located in Alliance, Mt. Vernon, Piqua, Xenia, and Toledo (Daughtery 1992).

The period between the two world wars was an active time for the Ohio National Guard. They were frequently called upon to perform relief duties during natural disasters and attempts to keep the peace during strikes. By the end of the 1930s it was obvious that the United States might soon be involved with the European conflict. A general strengthening began of the U.S. military and the military infrastructure began benefitting from federally funded programs such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and its precursor, the Public Works Administration (PWA) (Everett 1993).

The PWA, created by Franklin Roosevelt in 1933 and the WPA, created in 1935, was designed to relieve the great depression by creating work projects. Between 1933-1943, unemployed workers under the New Deal Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and WPA completed projects across the United States to help our country recover from the tough economic conditions of the Great Depression.

Thousands of unemployed men and women were put to work by building necessary infrastructure; many of these projects were built on military installations. Across the country, bridges,

schools, stadiums, museums and National Guard armories were built by the PWA and WPA (Everett 1993).

In 1934, the United States had 866 armories across the country. By 1942, WPA projects had renovated more than 500 of the existing armories and constructed more than 400 new armories. The expansion of armories had two purposes; to encourage and facilitate recruitment and training of national guardsmen and to provide communities with a large communal meeting space for non-military purposes. Classical and Colonial Revival styles proved more popular on the east coast and Mediterranean and Mission Revival styles were popular in Florida and the southwest. All of the new armories looked very different from the Castellated, fortress-like armories built at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries (e2M 2007).

The WPA-built armories are generally distinguishable for the use of modern materials, such as cast concrete and simplified decorative elements for the chosen architectural style; horizontal bands and vertical fluting for the Art Deco and Art Moderne armories and modern-stylized details for the Revival styles (e2M 2007). The only armory evaluated for this report that was built during the WPA years of 1933-1943 is the Akron-Hawkins Armory (ca.1938). However, there is no evidence that this is a WPA project; it was built using a standardized plan and there is no plaque on the building indicating it was a WPA project. These plaques identifying WPA projects are common on armories constructed by the WPA.

The “Buckeye” Division was once again mobilized in late-1940 as the United States was drawn in the conflicts of the proceeding World War II. They participated in the Pacific theater of the war, serving during the battle of Guadalcanal, New Guinea and the re-taking of the Philippines. The “Buckeye” Division was home to seven Medal of Honor recipients for their heroic actions under fire in World War II but that great victory came at a price; thousands of Ohio Guardsmen lives (*Ohio National Guard* 2009). Throughout the years, the 37th Division has served out of the following armories; Eaton, Delaware, St. Marys, Ashland, Mansfield, Lima, Piqua, Xenia, Lebanon, Middletown, Wooster, Lorain, Tiffin,

Ashtabula, Newark, Chagrin Falls, Springfield, Brook Park, Columbus-Haubrich, Columbus-Bush, Norwalk, and Beightler. In Addition, Camp Sherman, the camp, housed the 37th Division in April 1919 as the division was mustered out of service for WWI.

The Korean War called Ohio National Guard soldiers into duty once again. The “Buckeye” Division was mobilized to serve as a training division at Fort Polk, Louisiana in 1952. During this time, the Air Force broke off from the Army to become a separate service branch. This was also reflected within the Ohio Guard with the creation of the Ohio Air National Guard. Other changes occurred in the Guard as well, most notable the deactivation of the 37th “Buckeye” Division in February 1968 (*Ohio National Guard* 2009).

When the truce ending the fighting in Korea was signed in June 1953, more than 30,000 U.S. soldiers had died. The war in Korea put an end to the theory that saturation bombing and atomic weapons had made ground warfare obsolete. The Korean War also showed how suddenly the Cold War could turn hot, and the U.S. for the first time in its history, would now maintain a large peacetime military; both active and reserve (Burns and McDonnell 2008).

A larger peacetime military meant larger peacetime defense budgets, and the Reserve Components shared in the largesse. For the National Guard, the first and still visible sign of increased Federal support was the third great wave of armory construction, the groundwork for which was laid in the years immediately following World War II, with the wave cresting in the 1950s (Burns and McDonnell 2008).

With the example of the recently-constructed WPA armories before them, as soon as World War II was over the National Guard Association began lobbying for Federal help with armory construction. The result was a 1948 law prescribing a formula of 75 percent Federal/25 percent state funding for armories, with buildings reverting to 100 percent state ownership after 25 years. The Korean War slowed implementation of their program, but after 1953 funding for armory construction was increased. With federal

funds came Federal design guidelines, and the redbrick armories that began to dot the country in the 1950s were mostly similar in design and construction (*Everett 1993*).

During the Vietnam War, Ohio Army and Air National Guard deployed units to Southeast Asia to defend South Vietnam from communist aggression. The Guard also helped here at home with the Ohio Penitentiary riot in 1968 and the truckers strike in 1970 (*Ohio National Guard 2009*). One of the Ohio Army National Guard's darkest days was on May 4, 1970 at Kent State University. The Kent State shooting involved the shooting of unarmed college students by members of the Ohio National Guard. The guardsmen fired 67 rounds over a period of 13 seconds, killing four students and wounding nine others. Some of the students who were shot were protesting the American invasion of Cambodia, which President Richard Nixon announced in a television address on April 30, 1970. Other students who were shot had been walking nearby or observing the protest from a distance. There was a significant national response to the shootings. Hundreds of universities, colleges, and high schools closed throughout the United States due to a student strike and the event further affected the public opinion over the role of the United States in the Vietnam War (Kent State shootings 2011) (Michener 1971). After the Vietnam War, increased attention was directed towards "peace-keeping" and civic assistance missions for the Ohio National Guard, like aiding in the winter blizzards of 1977 and 1978 (*Ohio National Guard 2009*).

Operation Desert Storm deployed a number of Ohio Air National Guard units to the Persian Gulf Theater to perform yeoman service in providing the transportation of critical supplies and troops. The Ohio Guard also provided transportation, logistical and other combat support units. Units were activated locally to help with the 1993 Lucasville Correctional Facility riots and offer law enforcement support during rioting in Cincinnati and civic unrest surrounding the operation of a waste incinerator plant near East Liverpool. Disaster relief also continued during the Shadyside floods, tornadoes, snow emergencies and Ohio River flooding (*Ohio National Guard 2009*). On September 11, 2001, the 178th and 180th Fighter Wings units immediately scrambled to provide air cover and homeland security within minutes of being alerted of

the terrorist attack. Numerous Army Guard and Air Guard unit were mobilized on short notice in the days following the attacks and other communications and engineering units deployed to the Persian Gulf area and Afghanistan in support of the war on terrorism. Many of the armories surveyed in this report recently had or are in the process of deploying their units to help with current missions overseas.

As of late 2006, the Ohio Army National Guard began a process of transformation in line with the overall transformation of all active and National Guard units. Ohio will activate two new modular units, the 37th Infantry Brigade Combat Team and the 371st Sustainment Brigade. The 16th Engineer Brigade, a current formation, will have two of its subordinate commands, the 512th and 612th Engineer Battalions, inactivated. Some parts of the 73rd Troop Command will also undergo changes (*Ohio National Guard 2009*).

The result, when completed by September 2007, will be an Ohio Army National Guard organized under a Joint Force Headquarters and made up of five major commands: the 37th Infantry BCT, the 16th Engineer Brigade, the 174th Air Defense Artillery Brigade, the 73rd Joint Task Force, and the 371st Sustainment Brigade. All of this will occur with minimal changes in the end strength of the OHARNG at 10,300 Soldiers. The 37th Infantry BCT will be one of 34 combat brigades in the Army National Guard (*Ohio National Guard 2009*).

OHARNG Armories continue to fill their original dual purpose role; the buildings have been used for entertainment, exercise, mass meals and even shelter in times of need and the buildings have been adapted to their specific local community and their needs. According to Joshua Mann, Historian for the OHARNG; Armories are now called Readiness Centers due to what happened after the terrorist attacks of 9/11/2001 when the Guard went from being a strategic reserve of the Army to an operational force within the Army. The buildings went from being considered a place to store arms, "Armories" to place where soldiers went to ready themselves for war therefore, "Readiness Centers."

3 Architectural History of Select Ohio Army National Guard Properties

3.1 1920–1940 Era architecture

Armories prior to the end of the Civil War were viewed primarily as storage facilities and protection from anticipated attacks. From after the Civil War to the start of World War I (WWI), each National Guard armory served particular areas of the state. After WWI, armories still had this use, but they also served as community centers since the buildings were typically near the center of towns and had large drill spaces. This change in use and function was reflected in armory architectural designs that moved from the heavily fortified and Castellated design of earlier armories (Figure 2) to ones that reflected a multipurpose function.

Figure 2. Example of a Castellated-style armory in Kenton, Ohio (courtesy scottamus@flickr.com, 2009).



The Castellated-style armories were designed with details such as thick masonry walls, large arched windows, stone detailing, narrow fenestrations, turrets, towers, and battlements. Interior spaces included a dressing room, offices, central corridor, brick interior walls, and space for amusement and club purposes, which was important for unit morale and promoted successful recruiting, an imperative with volunteer units. The drill hall was the main focus of the interior and was highlighted by a wood plank floor and an elaborate wood truss system. The St. Marys Armory constructed in 1920 follows this style of armory construction

The evolution of armory design also followed national trends in architectural design. The Castellated design transformed into various revival designs (Figure 3) and, by the end of the 1930s, designs moved toward the Art Deco and Art Moderne styles (Figure 4). Post-WWI designs typically featured a high roof over a drill hall (Figure 5). This design element made possible the drill hall's use for indoor athletic events and presented a less military and more contemporary appearance on the exterior.

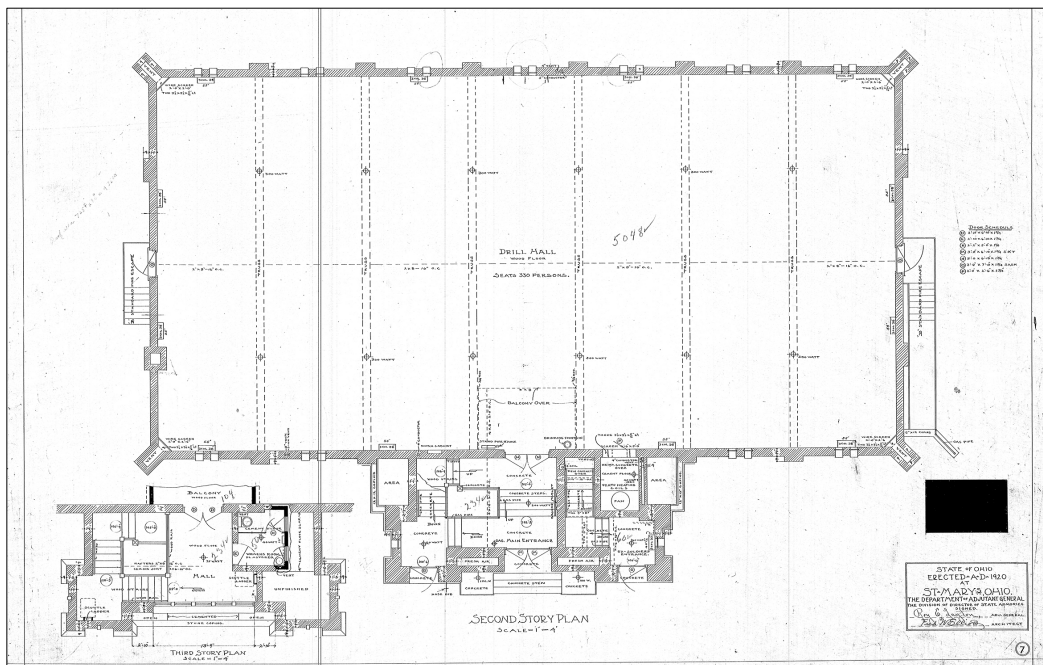
Figure 3. Example of a Georgian Revival style armory in Marietta, Ohio (courtesy Seth Gaines@flickr.com, 2006).



Figure 4. Example of an Art Deco style armory in Coraopolis, Ohio
(courtesy Joseph a@flickr.com, 2012).



Figure 5. Typical second-floor plan of a 1920s Castellated-style armory (St. Marys OHARNG Armory), 1920 (OHARNG DIMR).



From the early 1920s through 1940, Art Deco was a popular American architectural style. Its geometric ornamentation and vertical emphasis was evident in armories through the use of setbacks, tall metal casement windows, and stylized ornamentation usually in stone. In the mid- to late-1930s, the Art Moderne style began surpassing the Art Deco style by emphasizing horizontality through beltcourses or coping at the roofline, occasionally relieved on armory designs by piers, buttresses, and window openings. Similar to the Castellated-style armories, the floor plans of these armories included a locker/dressing room, kitchen, offices, central corridor, brick walls, arched passages, and a space for amusement and club purposes. The drill hall was the main focus of the interior, and it was highlighted by a wood plank floor and a barrel roof with exposed truss system.

The Lima, Piqua, Xenia (pre-tornado design), and Akron-Hawkins armories all contain stone ornamentation, arched fenestrations, narrow openings, prominent entries, tall brick chimney stacks, barrel roofs, and rectangular massing. These armories, as was common in small towns during the 1930s and 1940s, provided a modern and relatively large space in which the community could gather for social, athletic, and cultural events, which gave the armories a multifunctional use.

There are five armories in this report that fall into the 1920-1940 Era are listed below.

- St. Marys (ca. 1920)
- Lima (1928)
- Piqua (1929)
- Xenia (1930 and 1975)
- Akron-Hawkins (1937)

3.1.1 St. Marys OHARNG Armory (ca. 1920)

The St. Marys OHARNG site is located in downtown St. Marys, south of the intersection of Chestnut Street and East South Street, at 109 East South Street. Saint Marys River runs parallel along the western property border of the OHARNG site. The surrounding area is a mixture of residential and commercial properties. The site is a piece of land approximately 3 acres that includes an armory, a small concrete Motor Vehicle Storage Building, and a metal storage building. The metal and concrete-block storage buildings are located south and east of the armory and are encompassed by a chain-link fence. A gravel lot provides parking for several

military vehicles within the fenced area. Paved lots are located on the northeast side of the armory allowing space for personally owned vehicles (POVs).

The St. Marys Armory (Figure 6) was designed in 1920 by State Armory Architect Karl Best of Dayton, Ohio, and is a transitional design using a mix of Castellated, Art Moderne, and Art Deco styles (Figure 7). The two-story structure with a partial basement exhibits key elements of design that include rectangular massing; polychromatic effects; facade symmetry; brick exterior; narrow fenestrations; battlements; parapets; gable roofs; arched wood windows; stone beltcourse; arched stone pediment framing a semicircular tile detail above the main entry doors; a large assembly hall space (Figure 8) with exposed scissor truss system (Figure 9), wood flooring, and a viewing balcony; central corridors with arched brick passageways and concrete floors; wood interior doors; and a rifle range in the basement.

Figure 6. North (front) elevation of St. Marys OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Figure 7. Front elevation of the St. Marys OHARNG Armory, no date (OHARNG DIMR).

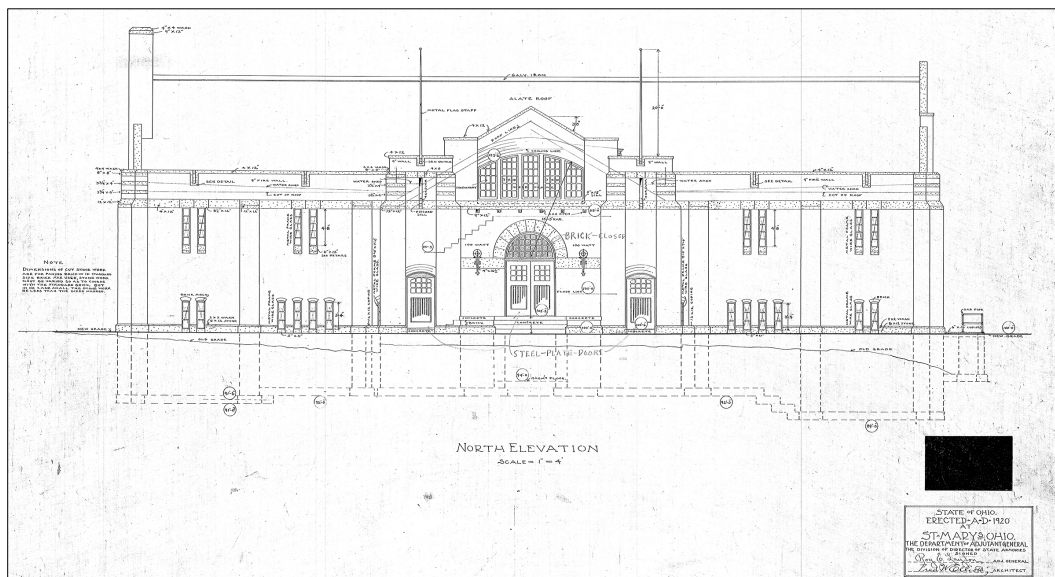


Figure 8. First-floor plan of the St. Marys OHARNG Armory, 1920 (OHARNG DIMR).

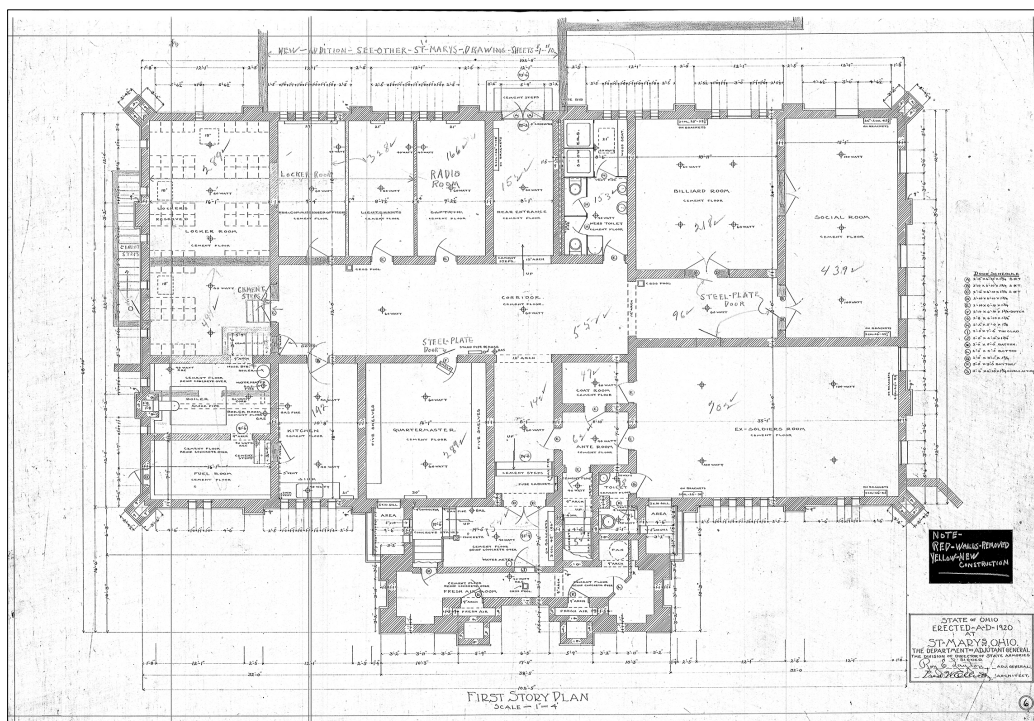


Figure 9. Interior view of the assembly hall at St. Marys OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



In 1938, a large two-story brick addition was constructed and added to the southeast side (Figure 10) of the original 1920 armory. The addition was connected to the original armory via a two-story hyphen. The addition was done in similar materials and similar design; however, the addition took on more of an Art Deco style than a Castellated style. The addition's design elements include rectangular massing, polychromatic effects, facade symmetry, and rooftop balconies. This building has an approximate area of 15,756 square feet (measuring 102' x 112').

Figure 10. Southeast oblique of St. Marys OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



3.1.2 Lima OHARNG Armory (1928)

Lima OHARNG site is located northeast of the intersection of South Collett Street and Oxford Avenue in an area with a mix of both residential and commercial uses. Hover Park is located to the east of the site, a large oil refinery is located to the southwest of the site, and recreation/athletic fields are located northwest of the site. A chain-link fence surrounds the 5 acre site. The OHARNG site includes the armory (#00001), an armory annex building (#00002), a Motor Vehicle Storage Building (#00003), a field maintenance shop (#15), and storage building (not numbered).

The Lima Armory (Figure 11 and Figure 12) was designed in 1928 by State Armory Architect Fred W. Elliott of Columbus, Ohio, using a mix of Castelled, Art Moderne, and Art Deco styles. The two-story structure exhibits key elements of design that include rectangular massing, polychromatic effects, facade symmetry, brick exterior, narrow fenestrations, barrel-style roof, multi-sided stair towers, prominent front entries, arched windows, scalloped arched parapet wall with horizontal stone detailing on the front elevation, stone coping detail at roofline, and brick chimney stacks (Figure 13 and Figure 14).

The original interior elements include a large assembly hall space with a barrel ceiling with exposed arched steel truss system and wood flooring (Figure 15), central corridors with arched brick passageways and concrete floors, and wood interior doors. Interior rooms originally included office spaces, locker rooms, latrines, kitchen, and boiler room on the first floor

and an assembly room, assembly hall, social room, and four small latrines on the second floor. There were four concrete staircases which were located at each corner of the building in multi-sided brick towers and provided access to the second floor.

The Lima OHARNG Armory's design included a riding stadium addition on the rear of the two-story armory (Figure 12). The riding stadium was designed with a gable-on-hip roof, brick exterior walls with brick buttresses, paired arched windows with arched brick lintels and brick windowsills, and a large triangular-shaped multipane window in the gable end.

The original interior was a large open space with a dirt floor and exposed wood rafters and steel truss system. The current interior is shown in Figure 16.

Figure 11. Northwest (front) elevation of Lima OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Figure 12. Southwest elevation of the riding stadium at Lima OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Figure 13. First-floor plan of the Lima Armory, no date (OHARNG DIMR).

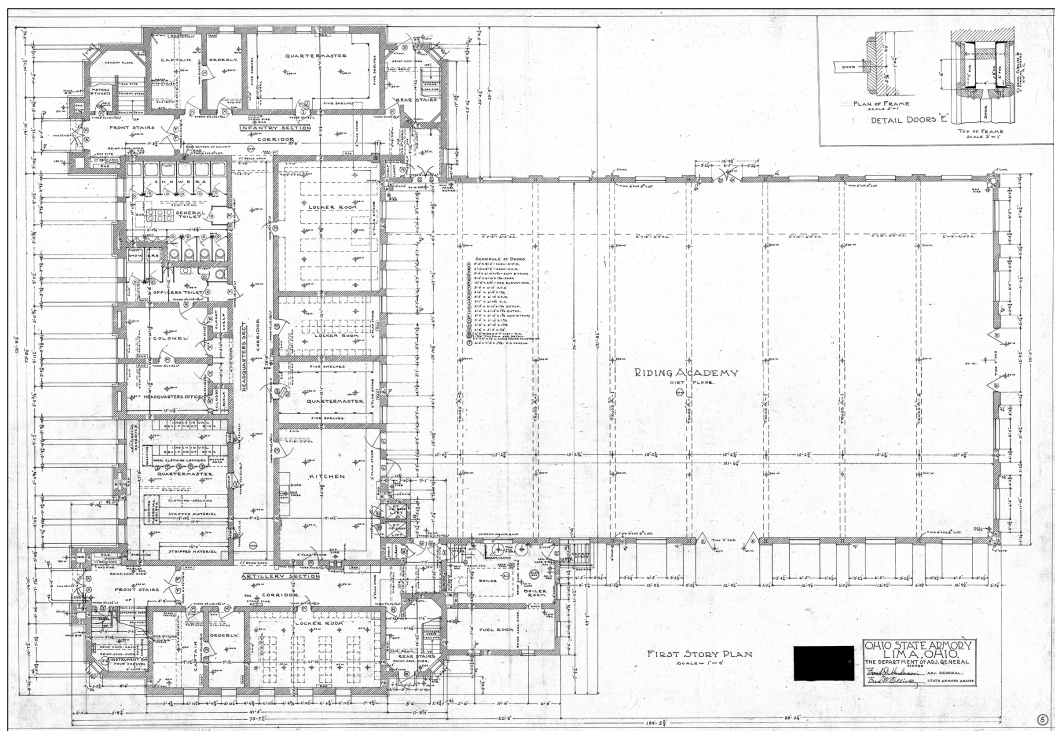


Figure 14. Second-floor elevation of the Lima Armory, no date (OHARNG DIMR).

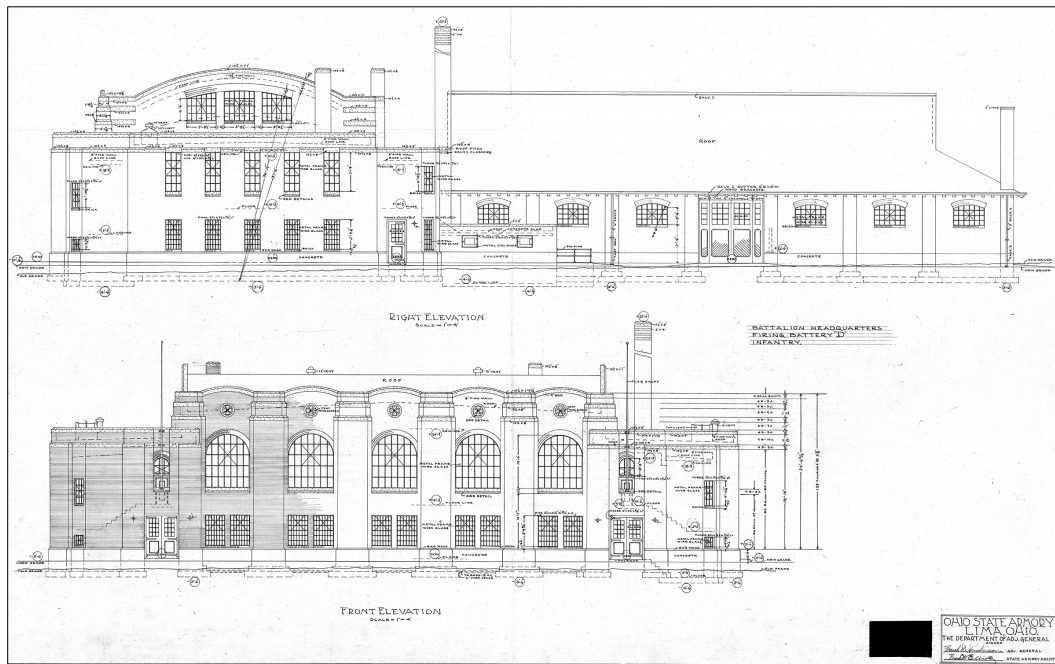


Figure 15. Interior view of the assembly hall at Lima OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Figure 16. Interior view of riding stadium at Lima OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



3.1.3 Piqua OHARNG Armory (1929)

The Piqua OHARNG site is located west of the intersection of East Ash Street and Armor Drive at 623 East Ash Street in Piqua, Ohio, in Huron County. The OHARNG site is located on the east side of Piqua, situated among both commercial and residential buildings. There is a park adjacent to the site on the east side. The building is situated on a flat piece of land of approximately 3.38 acres. The armory, along with three support structures—metal storage building, Motor Vehicle Storage Building, and field maintenance shop—are encompassed by a chain-link fence with a paved parking lot located on the east side of the armory and a gravel lot on the east and south sides of the armory, allowing space for several military vehicles.

The Piqua Armory was designed in 1929 by State Armory Architect Fred W. Elliott using a mix of Castellated, Art Moderne, and Art Deco styles (Figure 17). The two-story structure exhibits key elements of design that include rectangular massing, polychromatic effects, facade symmetry, brick exterior, narrow fenestrations, barrel-style roof, parapets, prominent

front entries, brick-enclosed stair towers, arched windows, and stone coping detail at roofline. Interior elements include a large assembly hall space with a barrel ceiling and exposed arched steel truss system and wood flooring, central corridors with arched brick passageways and concrete floors, and wood interior doors.

Interior rooms originally included office spaces, a locker room, latrines, a kitchen, a supply room, and boiler room on the first floor and a club room, assembly hall, lecture room, and two small latrines on the second floor. There were two concrete staircases located at each corner of the front side of the building.

The Piqua OHARNG armory was designed to include the riding stadium appendage on the rear of the two-story armory (Figure 18). There are arched window openings on the south wall of the assembly hall that view into the attached riding stadium (Figure 19 and Figure 20). The riding stadium was designed with a gable-on-hip roof, brick exterior walls with brick buttresses, paired arched windows with arched brick lintels and brick windowsills, and a large triangular-shaped multipane window in the gable end. The interior was a large open space with a dirt floor and exposed wood rafters and steel truss system.

Figure 17. North (front) elevation of Piqua OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Figure 18. East elevation of the riding stadium at Piqua OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



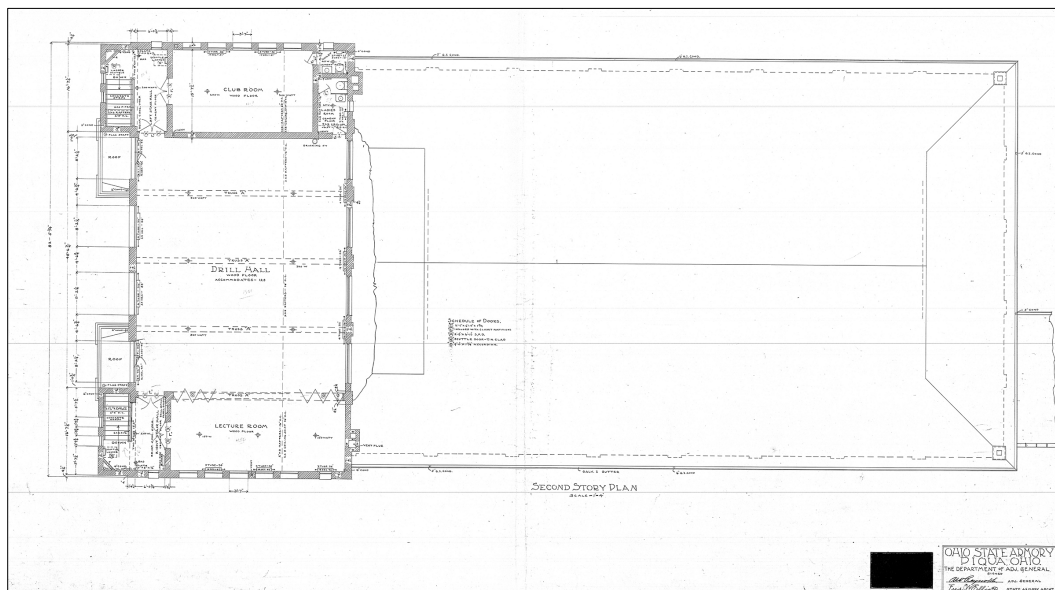
Figure 19. Interior view of the assembly hall at Piqua OHARNG Armory with original window openings on south wall to view into riding stadium and modified drop-ceiling covering the original barrel ceiling (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Figure 20. Interior view of riding stadium at Piqua OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Figure 21. Second-floor plan of the Piqua Armory showing the drill hall and the roof of the riding stadium, no date (OHARNG DIMR).



3.1.4 Xenia OHARNG Armory (1930)

The Xenia OHARNG site is located east of the intersection of Detroit Boulevard and Weaver Street at 39 Weaver Street in Xenia, Ohio, in Greene County. This OHARNG site is located just north of downtown Xenia and is situated among mostly residential buildings. A recreational/athletic park (Shawnee Park) is located to the south of the site. The building is situated on a flat piece of land of approximately 1.95 acres. There is one brick maintenance/storage building located to the east of the armory. A chain-link fence surrounds this building and the adjacent parking area.

The Xenia Armory was designed in 1930 by State Armory Architect Fred W. Elliott using a mix of Castellated, Art Moderne, and Art Deco styles (Figure 22); however, the building was heavily damaged in a tornado in 1974 and was rehabilitated in 1975, ultimately losing most of its original design and materials (Figure 23). The building still portrays some key features, however, that tie it to the same style as the previously discussed armories of the same time period.

The current two-story structure exhibits elements of design that include rectangular massing, facade symmetry, narrow fenestrations, barrel-style roof, prominent front entries, brick-enclosed stair towers, stone coping detail at roofline, a large drill hall space with a barrel ceiling and wood flooring (Figure 24), and central corridor.

Figure 22. Historic photograph of Xenia Armory, 1962 (Capital Inventory, Adjutant General's Department).

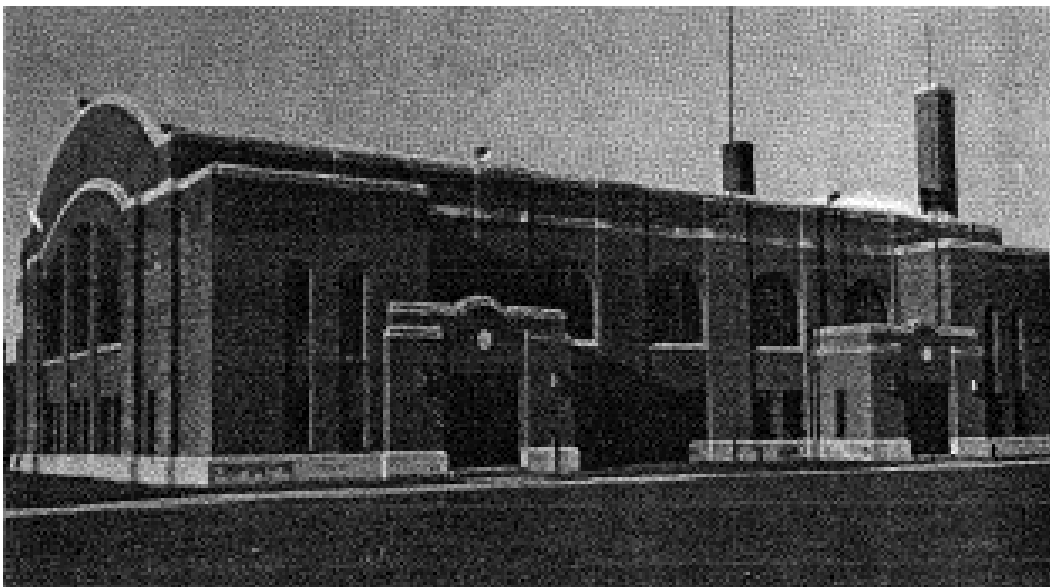


Figure 23. Northeast oblique of Xenia OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Figure 24. Interior view of the drill hall at Xenia OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



3.1.5 Akron-Hawkins OHARNG (1937)

The Akron-Hawkins OHARNG site is located west of I-77 in the northwest section of Akron. Sand Run Metro Park is located to the north. The

OHARNG facility is located northwest of the intersection of North Hawkins Avenue and Kingsley Avenue. An apartment building is located across North Hawkins Avenue to the east. A row of residential houses stretch along the south property border of the site, and a church is located to the north of the site. This OHARNG site is 5 acres and includes the armory (#00001), two vehicle maintenance buildings (#00003 and #00005), an organizational maintenance shop (#00004), and a dining facility (#00002).

The Akron-Hawkins Armory was designed in 1937 by State Armory Architect Fred W. Elliott using a mix of Castellated, Art Moderne, and Art Deco styles. The two-story structure (Figure 25) exhibits key elements of design that include rectangular massing, polychromatic effects, facade symmetry, brick exterior, narrow fenestrations, barrel-style roof, parapets, brick chimney stacks, prominent front entries, brick-enclosed stair towers, arched windows, stone beltcourse, stone coping detail at roofline, a large assembly hall space with a barrel ceiling and exposed arched steel truss system and wood flooring (Figure 26), H-shaped corridors with arched brick passageways and concrete floors (Figure 27), and wood interior doors.

Interior rooms originally included the kitchen, boiler room, supply rooms, dressing rooms, and latrine with shower on the first floor and an assembly hall, club room, offices, and three small latrines on the second floor. There are two concrete staircases located at each corner of the front side of the building.

Typical floor plans and elevation are shown in Figure 28–Figure 30.

Figure 25. East (front) elevation of Akron-Hawkins OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Figure 26. Interior view of the assembly hall at Akron-Hawkins OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Figure 27. Arched brick passageways in corridors on the first floor of the Akron-Hawkins OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Figure 28. First-floor plan of the Akron-Hawkins Armory, no date (OHARNG DIMR).

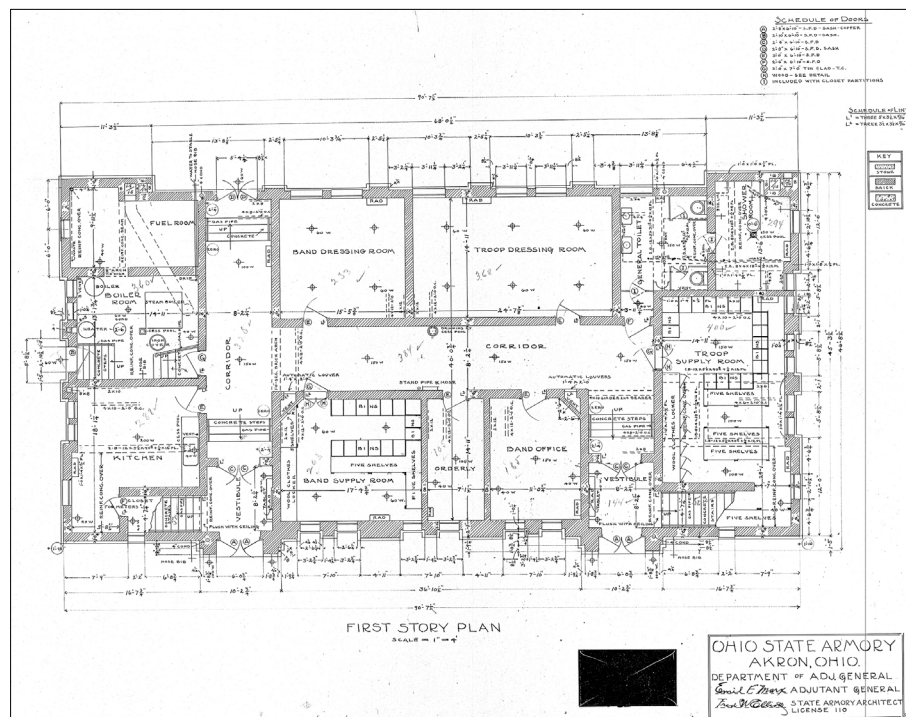


Figure 29. Second-floor plan of the Akron-Hawkins Armory, no date (OHARNG DIMR).

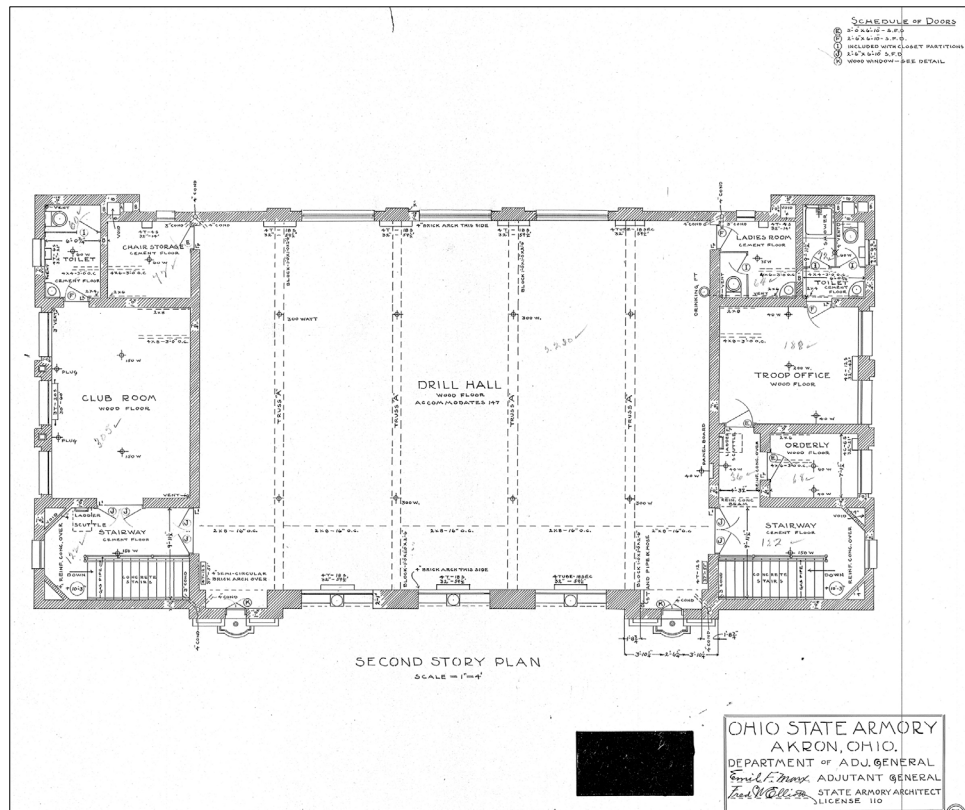
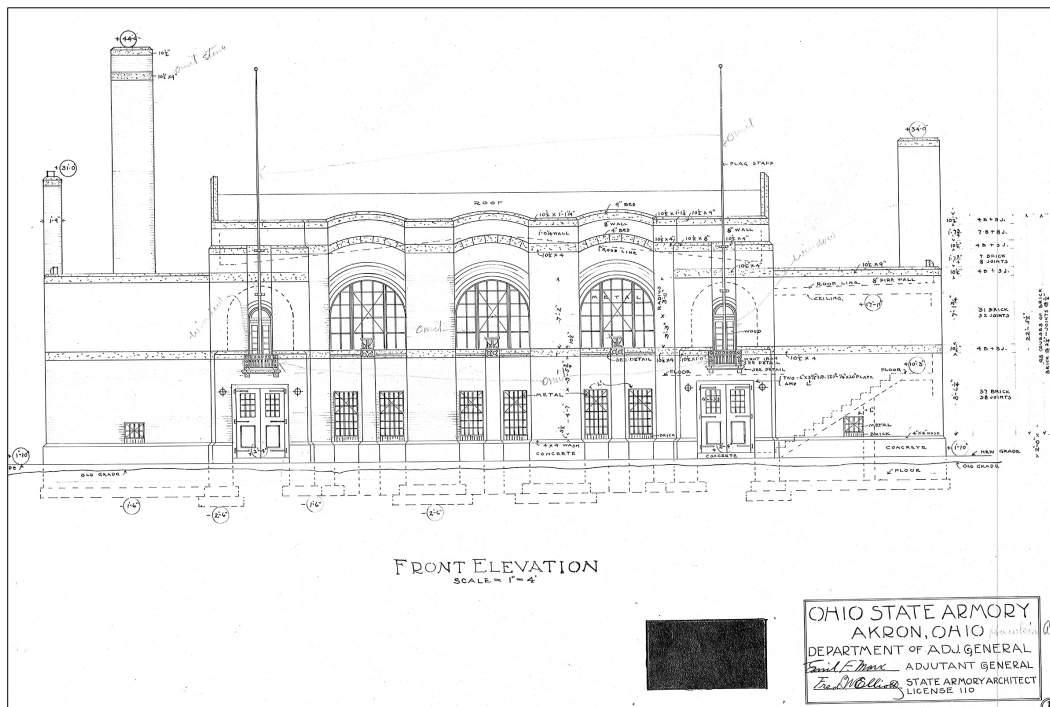


Figure 30. Front elevation of the Akron-Hawkins Armory, no date (OHARNG DIMR).

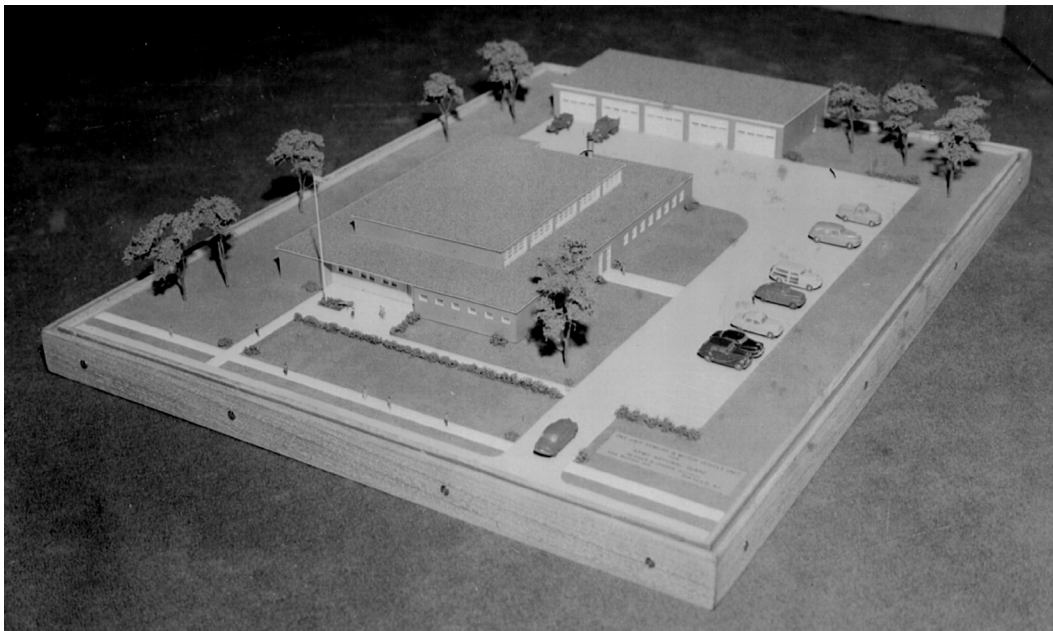


3.2 1946–1968 Era architecture

Following World War II (WWII), the National Guard recognized a nationwide need for modern facilities. The designs of armories drastically changed after WWII when the United States War Department and the Bureau of the Budget approved a \$500 million armory construction program for the National Guard and Organized Reserve Corps. The armory construction program, brought about by the introduction in 1945 of the Gurney Bill (or the Armories Construction Bill, as it was later called), and its passage in 1950. Under this legislation, the majority of the funding for future armory construction costs would be provided by the federal government, with the state and local government paying the balance, resulting in a 75/25 agreement; after 25 years, the buildings would revert to state ownership (Lawhon & Associates 2013, 28).

With federal funding came a uniformity of design. There were a few different types of standardized plans utilized during this time of armory construction. These plans and designs were done by a state armory architect interpreting the new federal standardized plan for armories. Nationally distributed plans were contracted out to local builders. Most of the armories of this era were of a “contemporary” style. Constructed with clean lines, little or no ornamentation, a primarily flat roof, rectilinear form, and open interiors, the new armories were often identical, not only from town to town, but also from state to state, resulting in a lack of architectural distinction compared to that of their predecessors. A typical armory of this design is shown in Figure 31.

Figure 31. A 3' x 5' model of a typical armory to be built for the National Guard Bureau, 29 February 1952 (NARA 111-SC Box 836 Photo 392645).



The five types of standardized armory plans (Type A–E), built under the Adjutant General Department, were designed to accommodate 1 to 10 units of company size, with costs ranging from \$444,000 to \$1.8 million (Lawhon & Associates 2013, 29).

3.2.1 Type A (1949–1951) three-unit armory

Type A, the earliest type of these new armories surveyed in this report, can be described as encompassing both elements of the late Art Deco and the International styles of architecture. Type A armories typically were a combination of one- and two-story structures that encompassed a large, centrally placed, double-height drill hall space (Figure 34). Key design details include brick exterior walls, prominent entry defined by stone detailing and concrete canopy structure, a combination of flat roof and barrel roof, repetitive window patterns, paired multipane steel-sash awning windows, clerestory multipane steel-sash awning windows, stone windowsills, and stone coping at the roofline. Even though these plans were considered standardized plans, each armory is slightly different in overall design but keeps the key elements of design and construction materials as described above.

The first-floor interior spaces included a lobby, several individual classrooms and offices, a kitchen, supply rooms, storage rooms, a boiler room,

and a latrine with adjacent locker rooms (Figure 32). All of these rooms were accessible via the centrally placed drill hall space.

The second-floor interior spaces were accessible via enclosed switchback concrete staircases that fed into a narrow corridor. The corridor overlooks the double-height drill hall space and provides access to several individual offices (Figure 33).

The drill hall is double-height and is the heart of the structure, providing access to all adjacent rooms. The floor is concrete. The walls are a mix of concrete block on the top and glazed sanitary tile on the bottom. An exposed steel-truss roof system supports the barrel roof. Clerestory multipane steel-sash clerestory windows wrap three sides of the drill hall.

Architectural finishes that were used throughout these Type A armories include metal interior doors; concrete-block interior walls; glazed sanitary tile walls in the drill hall, latrine, locker room, lobby, stairwells, and corridors; mosaic tile floor in the latrine; and concrete interior windowsills.

The two armories surveyed in this report that were constructed using the Type A drawings are listed below.

- Lebanon (1949)
- Middletown-Kessler (1951)

Figure 32. Example design of a first-floor plan of a Type A armory (Middletown-Kessler), September 1950 (OHARNG DIMR).

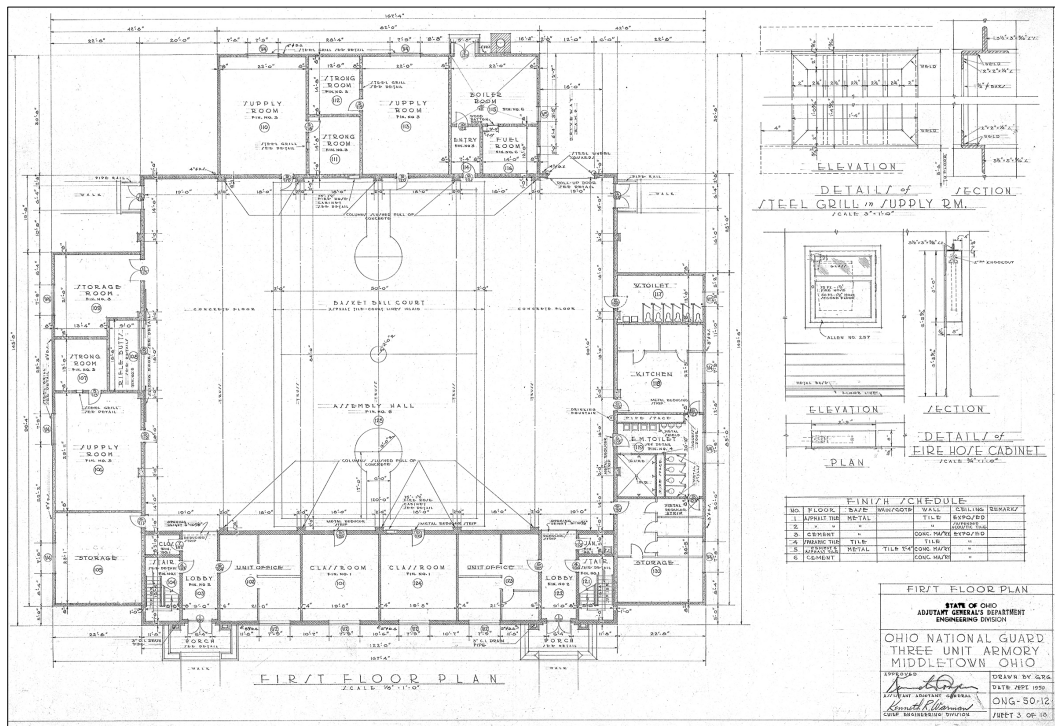


Figure 33. Example design of a second-floor plan of a Type A armory (Middletown-Kessler), September 1950 (OHARNG DIMR).

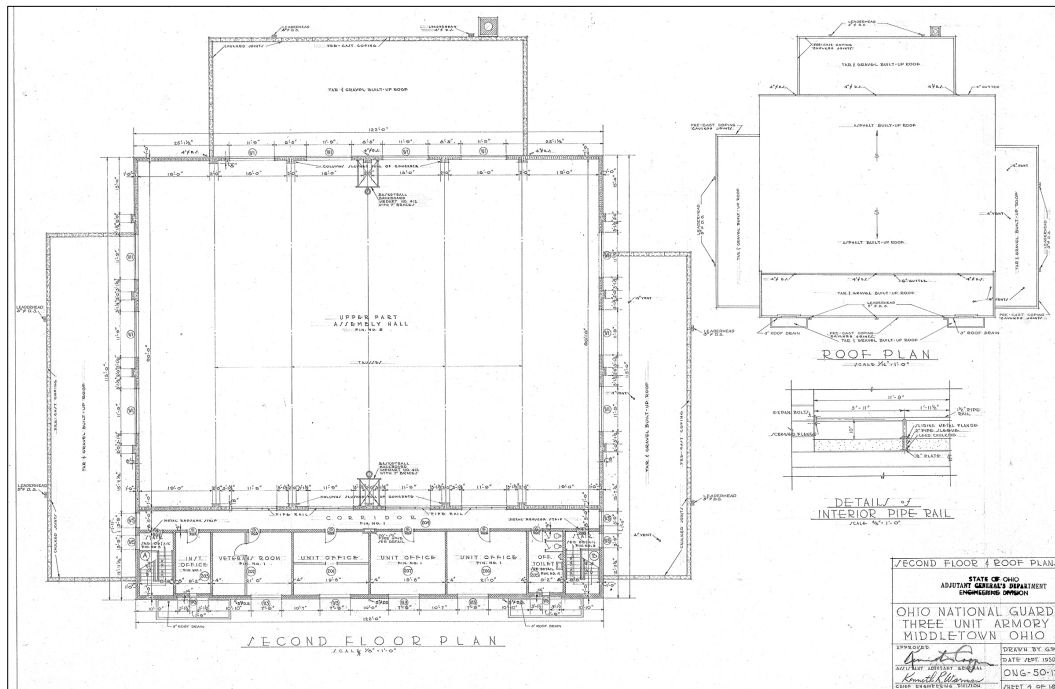
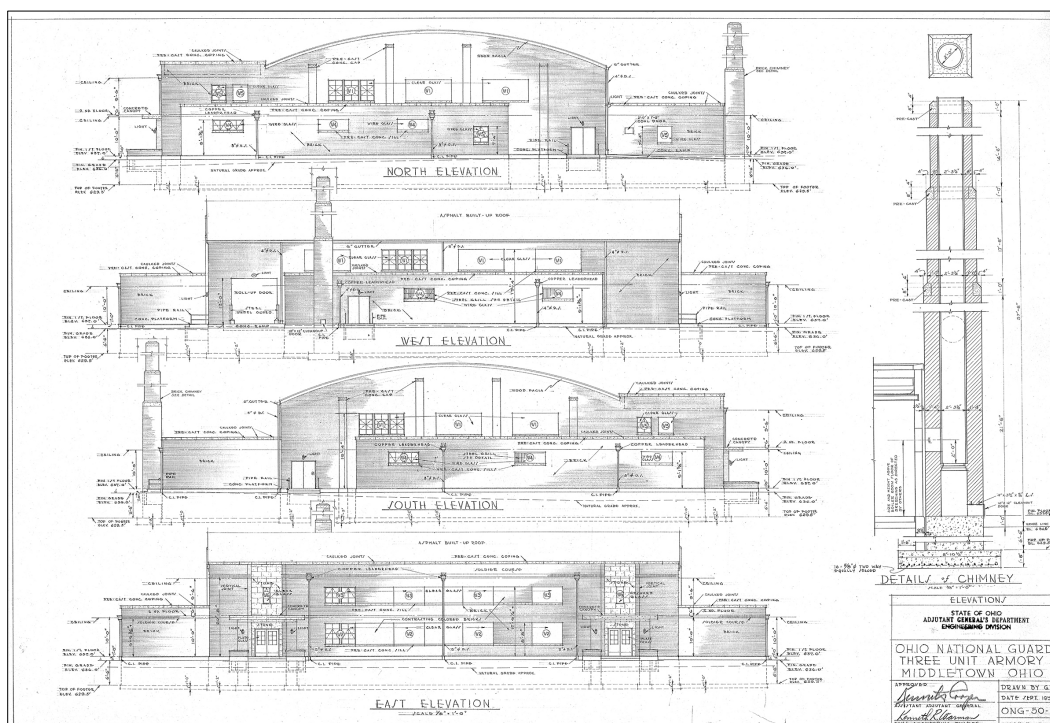


Figure 34. Example design of elevations of a Type A armory (Middletown-Kessler), September 1950 (OHARNG DIMR).



3.2.1.1 Lebanon OHARNG Armory (1951)

The Lebanon OHARNG site is located southeast of the intersection of East Main Street and Taylor Street with Wagner Avenue at 113 Taylor Street, in Warren County. The OHARNG site is located to the east of downtown Lebanon in a residential area. Harmon Park is located on the south side of the site. The building is situated on a flat piece of land of approximately 3 acres. The armory, along with two smaller support structures, are encompassed by a chain-link fence with a paved parking lot located on the east side of the armory and a gravel lot on the west side of the armory.

The Lebanon Armory was designed in 1949 by State Armory Architect Kenneth Warman, using a standardized plan for a Type A armory. The structure is a combination of one-and two-story structures that encompass a double-height drill hall space on the north, east, and west sides. This building was designed as a three-unit armory and has an approximate area of approximate area of 14,700 square feet (measuring 120' x 127').

The armory exhibits key elements of design that include brick exterior walls, barrel roof over the drill hall, stone detailing and concrete canopy at the front entry, paired windows, clerestory windows, a brick chimney

stack, and stainless-steel lettering spelling out “O.N.G. Armory” (Figure 35).

The interior design elements include an open double-height drill hall with concrete floor and exposed arched steel truss system (Figure 36); glazed sanitary tile walls in the stairwell, corridors, drill hall, locker room, and latrines; concrete-block interior walls; and metal and glass doors. Concrete switchback stairs with metal pipe handrails provide access to the second-floor corridor. The corridor overlooks the drill hall space.

Figure 35. North (front) elevation of Lebanon OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Figure 36. Interior view of the drill hall at Lebanon OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



3.2.1.2 Middletown-Kessler OHARNG Armory (1951)

The Middletown-Kessler OHARNG site is located south of downtown Middletown on the western edge of the city limits. The armory is situated on a flat piece of land of approximately 4.95 acres. An apartment complex is located directly to the north of the property. The armory, along with a Motor Vehicle Storage Building and a smaller metal storage building, are encompassed by a chain-link fence with a paved parking lot located on the north and west sides of the property.

The Middletown-Kessler Armory was designed in 1951 by State Armory Architect Kenneth Warman using a standardized plan for a Type A armory. The structure is a combination of one-and two-stories that encompass a centrally placed double-height drill hall space (Figure 37). This building was designed as a three-unit armory and has approximate area of 27,711 square feet (measuring 146' x 164').

The armory exhibits key elements of design that include brick exterior walls, barrel roof over the drill hall, a flat roofs over the administrative areas, stone detailing and concrete canopy around the front entries, repetitive window pattern, paired windows, clerestory windows, a brick chimney stack, and Stainless-steel lettering spelling "Ohio National Guard."

The interior design elements include an open double-height drill hall with concrete floor and exposed arched steel truss system; glazed sanitary tile walls in the lobbies, stairwell, second-floor corridor, drill hall, latrines, locker room, and classrooms; concrete-block interior walls; metal supply room doors; and metal and glass office doors.

The first-floor plan was originally designed with a centrally placed drill hall space (Figure 38) and the following rooms surrounding it: supply rooms each having a strong room, storage rooms, a boiler room, latrines, a locker room, and classrooms. The second floor had four large offices, one small office, and a small latrine. A rifle butts room is located on the south wall of the drill hall. Concrete switchback stairs with metal pipe handrails provide access to the second-floor corridor. The corridor overlooks the double-height drill hall space.

Figure 37. Northeast oblique of Middletown-Kessler OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Figure 38. Interior view of the drill hall at Middletown-Kessler OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



3.2.2 Type B (1949–1959) one-unit armory

Of the 1946–1968 Era armories surveyed in this report, Type B is the most common style built in Ohio. This type of armory was typically designed for

a one-unit armory. Type B can be described as buildings with low silhouettes, with usually only the drill hall rising above the one-story building and are typically clad in brick on most sides. These designs boasted the maximum amount of floor space and usually included drill hall, kitchen, locker room, latrines, classrooms, arms vault, and rifle range. Key design details included brick exterior walls, a cubist form, flat roofs, repetitive window pattern with concrete windowsills, multipane steel industrial-style clerestory windows, minimal architectural ornamentation, and a recessed entry with wood veneer detailing. Even though these were considered standardized plans, each armory is slightly different in overall design but keeps the key elements of design and construction materials as described above.

The first-floor interior spaces were originally designed to include a lobby, one large classroom with an accordion divider wall, offices, kitchen, storage rooms, boiler room, latrines with adjacent locker room, and a rifle range. All of these rooms were accessible via the centrally placed drill hall space.

The drill hall is double-height and the heart of the structure, providing access to all adjacent rooms. The floor is concrete. An exposed steel-truss roof system supports the flat roof. Clerestory multipane steel-sash clerestory windows were placed on the side elevations of the drill hall.

An example floor plan and elevation are shown in Figure 39 and Figure 40.

Architectural finishes that were used throughout these Type B armories included metal interior doors, concrete-block interior walls; glazed sanitary tile walls in the drill hall, latrine, and locker room; mosaic tile floor in the latrines; and concrete interior windowsills.

The four armories surveyed in this report that were constructed using the Type B drawings are listed below.

- Wooster (1949)
- Lorain (1953)
- Tiffin (1954)
- Chagrin Falls (1956)

Figure 39. Example floor plan of a Type B armory (Chagrin Falls), October 1954 (OHARNG DIMR).

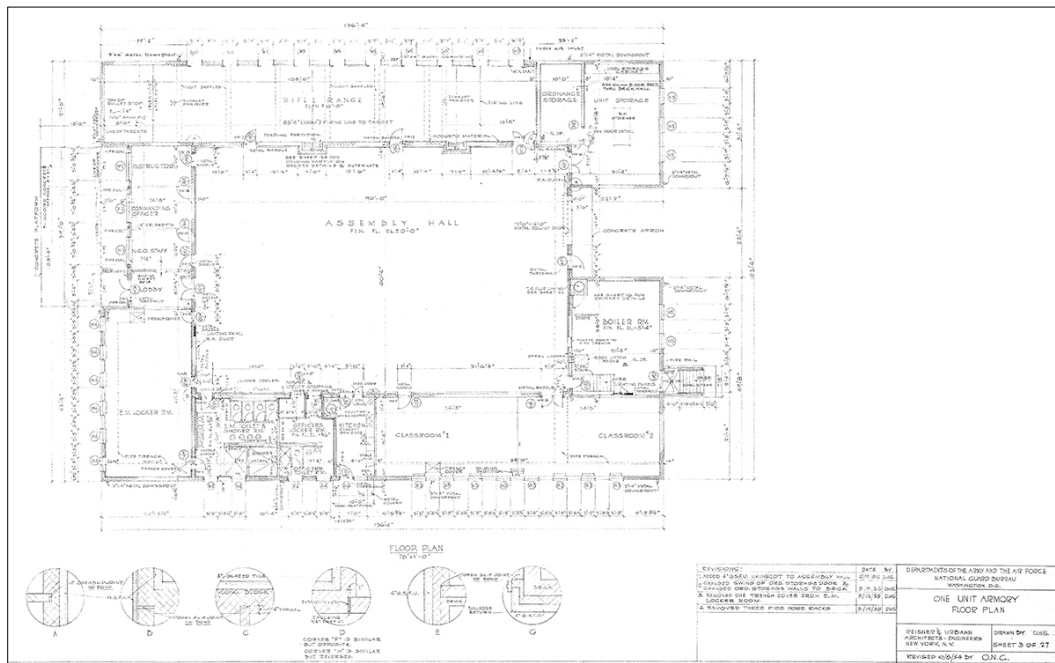
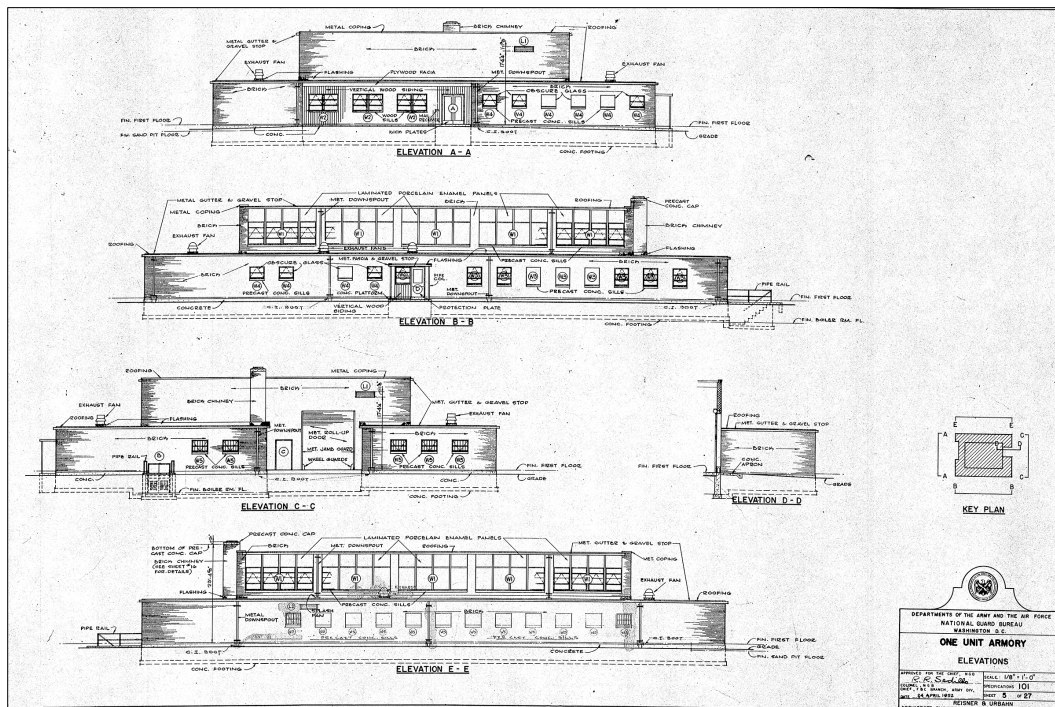


Figure 40. Example elevations of a Type B armory (Tiffin), April 1952 (OHARNG DIMR).



3.2.2.1 Wooster OHARNG (1949)

The Wooster OHARNG site is located at the end of the T-intersection of West Old Lincoln Way and Branstetter Street at 1400 West Old Lincoln Way, Wooster, Ohio, in Wayne County. The site is located on the west side of downtown Wooster and is situated among a mix of industrial and commercial buildings. A railroad line is located on the south side of the property. The building is situated on a flat piece of land of approximately 2.29 acres. A Motor Vehicle Storage Building is located south of the armory and is surrounded by a chain-link fence. A paved lot is located on the east side of the armory for POVs and a gravel lot, located inside the fence, provides ample parking for military vehicles.

The Wooster Armory was designed in 1949 by State Armory Architect George P. Guthrie of Columbus, Ohio, using a standardized plan for a Type B armory. The structure is a combination of a one-story structure that encompasses a centrally placed, double-height drill hall space (Figure 41). This building was designed as a one-unit armory and has approximate area of 11,729 square feet (measuring 104' x 136').

The armory exhibits key elements of design that include brick exterior walls, a cubist form, flat roofs, repetitive window pattern with concrete windowsills, clerestory windows, minimal architectural ornamentation, and recessed entry with wood veneer detailing.

The interior design elements include an open double-height drill hall with concrete floor and exposed arched steel truss system (Figure 42), glazed sanitary tile walls in the latrines and locker room, concrete-block interior walls, metal supply room doors, and metal and glass office doors.

Interior rooms originally included a lobby, one large classroom with an accordion divider wall, offices, a kitchen, storage rooms, a boiler room, latrines with adjacent locker room, and a rifle range. All of these rooms were accessible via the centrally placed drill hall space.

Figure 41. Northwest oblique of Wooster OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Figure 42. Interior view of the drill hall of Wooster OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



3.2.2.2 Lorain OHARNG Armory (1953)

The Lorain OHARNG is located just southeast of downtown Lorain and north of Interstate 90. The site is located northeast of the intersection of East 36th Street and Grove Avenue. An athletic field (Oakwood Park) is located west of the site, and wooded areas surround the north side of the

site. The site is approximately 3.35 acres, which is set within mostly residential area of Lorain. A chain-link fence surrounds the site which includes the armory (#00001) and a newer metal storage building. Ample paved lots provide parking both for POVs and several military vehicles.

The Lorain Armory was designed in 1953 by State Armory Architect George P. Guthrie by using a standardized plan for a Type B armory. The structure is a combination of a one-story structure that encompasses a centrally placed, double-height drill hall space. This building was designed as a one-unit armory and has an approximate area of approximate area of 11,729 square feet (measuring 104' x 136').

The armory exhibits key elements of design that include brick exterior walls, a cubist form, flat roofs, repetitive window pattern with concrete windowsills, clerestory windows, minimal architectural ornamentation, recessed entry with wood veneer detailing, and stainless-steel lettering spelling "O.N.G. Armory" (Figure 43).

The interior design elements include an open double-height drill hall with concrete floor and exposed arched steel truss system (Figure 44), glazed sanitary tile walls in the latrines and locker room, concrete-block interior walls, metal supply room doors, and metal and glass office doors.

Interior rooms originally included a lobby, one large classroom with an accordion divider wall, offices, kitchen, storage rooms, boiler room, latrines with adjacent locker room, and a rifle range. All of these rooms were accessible via the centrally placed drill hall space.

Figure 43. East elevation of Lorain OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Figure 44. Interior view of the drill hall of Lorain OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



3.2.2.3 Tiffin OHARNG Armory (1954)

The Tiffin OHARNG site is located east of the intersection of Riverside Drive and Industrial Avenue at 500 Riverside Drive in Tiffin, Ohio, in Seneca County. The site is located on the northeastern edge of the city limits

and situated among mostly residential buildings. A recreational/athletic park is located to the north and east, and the Sandusky River is to the west of the site. The building is situated on a flat piece of land of approximately 2.76 acres. There are no outbuildings associated with the armory. Paved lots are located on the north and east sides and provide ample parking for both POVs and military vehicles. A chain-link fence surrounds the site.

The Tiffin Armory was designed in 1954 by State Armory Architect George P. Guthrie by using a standardized plan for a Type B armory. The structure is a combination of a one-story structure that encompasses a centrally placed, double-height drill hall space. This building was designed as a one-unit armory and has an approximate area of 11,729 square feet (measuring 104' x 136').

The armory exhibits key elements of design that include brick exterior walls, a cubist form, flat roofs, repetitive window pattern with concrete windowsills, clerestory windows, minimal architectural ornamentation, recessed entry with wood veneer detailing, clerestory windows, and Stainless-steel lettering spelling "O.N.G. Armory" (Figure 45).

The interior design elements include an open double-height drill hall with concrete floor and exposed arched steel truss system (Figure 46), glazed sanitary tile walls in the latrines, and locker room, concrete-block interior walls, metal supply room doors, and metal and glass office doors. Interior rooms originally included a lobby, one large classroom with an accordion divider wall, offices, a kitchen, storage rooms, a boiler room, latrines with adjacent locker room, and a rifle range. All of these rooms were accessible via the centrally placed drill hall space.

Figure 45. West elevation of Tiffin OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Figure 46. Interior view of the drill hall of Tiffin OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



3.2.2.4 Chagrin Falls OHARNG Armory (1956)

The Chagrin Falls OHARNG site is located just south of the intersection of East Washington Street and Billy Campbell Boulevard. An athletic field is located east of the site, and wooded areas surround the north, south, and west sides of the site. The site is approximately 7.51 acres, set within a mostly residential area of Chagrin Falls. A chain-link fence surrounds the

site which includes the armory and a newer metal storage building. Ample paved lots provide parking both for POVs and several military vehicles.

The Chagrin Falls Armory was designed in 1956 by State Armory Architect George P. Guthrie, using a standardized plan for a Type B armory. The structure is a combination of a one-story structure that encompasses a centrally placed, double-height drill hall space. This building was designed as a one-unit armory and has an approximate area of 12,901 square feet (measuring 104' x 136').

The armory exhibits key elements of design that include brick exterior walls, a cubist form, flat roofs, repetitive window pattern with concrete windowsills, clerestory windows, minimal architectural ornamentation, recessed entry with wood veneer detailing, and stainless-steel lettering spelling "O.N.G. Armory" (Figure 47).

The interior design elements include an open double-height drill hall with concrete floor and exposed arched steel truss system (Figure 48), glazed sanitary tile walls in the latrines, locker room, and the bottom half of the drill hall walls, concrete-block interior walls, metal supply room doors, and metal and glass office doors. Interior rooms originally included a lobby, one large classroom with an accordion divider wall, offices, a kitchen, storage rooms, a boiler room, latrines with adjacent locker room and a rifle range. All of these rooms were accessible via the centrally placed drill hall space.

Figure 47. East elevation of Chagrin Falls OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Figure 48. Interior view of the drill hall of Chagrin Falls OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



3.2.3 Type C (1954–1959) two and one-half unit armory

Of the 1946–1968 era armories surveyed in this report, the Type C ones are very similar to Type B, having low silhouettes with usually only the drill hall rising above the one-story building and typically clad in brick on most sides. However, the front elevation is slightly different; Type C does not have the wood veneer recessed entry. The entry is still recessed but not as pronounced as the Type B armory design. Also, the rifle range is a long rectangular appendage located on one of the side elevations, rather than incorporated into the overall rectangular footprint of the armory like in the Type B plan. The Type C armory was typically designed for a two and one-half unit armory.

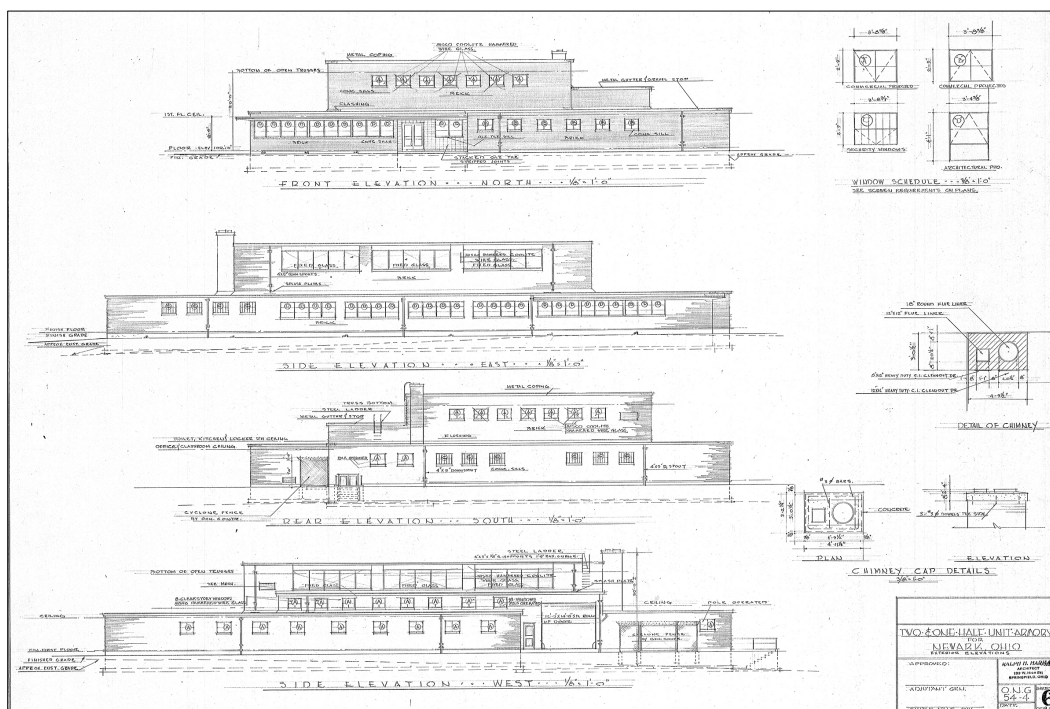
This design boasted the maximum amount of floor space and usually included drill hall, kitchen, locker room, latrines, classrooms, arms vault, and rifle range. Key design details include brick exterior walls, a cubist form, flat roof, ribbon-style steel-sash windows with concrete windowsills, concrete canopy sunshade over the main entry that wraps around to the side elevation over the ribbon-style windows, multipane steel industrial-style clerestory windows, minimal architectural ornamentation, and a recessed main entry. Even though these were considered standardized plans, each Type C armory is slightly different in overall design but keeps the key elements of design and construction materials as described above.

The interior spaces were originally designed to include a lobby, one large classroom with an accordion divider wall, offices, kitchen, storage rooms, boiler room, latrines with adjacent locker room, a service area with a large bay garage door, and a rifle range. All of these rooms were accessible via the centrally placed drill hall space with the exception of the rifle range which was accessible a short corridor off the drill hall. Example floor plans are shown in Figure 49 and Figure 50.

The drill hall is double-height and is the heart of the structure, providing access to all adjacent rooms. The floor is concrete. The walls are a mix of concrete block on the top and glazed sanitary tile on the bottom. An exposed steel-truss roof system supports the flat roof. Clerestory multipane steel-sash clerestory windows were placed on the side elevations of the drill hall.

Architectural finishes that were used throughout these Type C armories include metal interior doors, concrete-block interior walls, glazed sanitary

Figure 50. Example elevations of a Type C armory (Newark), May 1954 (OHARNG DIMR).



3.2.3.1 Newark OHARNG Armory (1955)

The Newark OHARNG site is located on a triangular piece of land that is bordered by South 36th Street on the west, Hollar Lane on the north, South 30th Street on the east, and a railroad line on the south side. The site is located at 1257 Hollar Lane, Newark, Ohio, in Licking County on 23 acres. The OHARNG site is located southwest of the downtown area and situated among mostly residential buildings. The site includes an armory, a large combined support maintenance shop (CSMS1), a field maintenance shop (FMS7), a concrete building (wood shop), a vehicle storage shed, a large metal butler-style building, a metal vehicle storage building, a brick warehouse, and two small shed structures. A chain-link fence encompasses the entire site. There is very little vegetation; the majority of the site is covered with either paved or gravel lots which provide ample space for both POVs and several military vehicles.

The Newark Armory was designed in 1955 by State Armory Architect George P. Guthrie by using a standardized plan for a Type C armory. The structure is a combination of a one-story structure that encompasses a centrally placed, double-height drill hall space (Figure 51). This building

was designed as a two and one-half unit armory and has an approximate area of 17,147 square feet (measuring 124' x 161').

The armory was originally designed to exhibit key elements that included brick exterior walls, a cubist form, flat roofs, ribbon-style windows with concrete windowsills, clerestory windows (a curtain wall of windows on the side elevations and smaller individual windows on the front and rear elevations), few architectural ornamentations, a recessed main entry, concrete canopy sunshade over the main entry that wraps around to the side elevation over the ribbon-style windows, and Stainless-steel lettering spelling "O.N.G. Armory."

Interior design elements include an open double-height drill hall with concrete floor and exposed arched steel truss system (Figure 52); glazed sanitary tile walls in the latrines, locker room, and bottom half of the drill hall walls; concrete-block interior walls; metal supply room doors; metal and glass office doors; and metal and plate-glass vestibule doors.

Interior rooms originally included a lobby, one large classroom with an accordion divider wall, offices, a kitchen, storage rooms, a boiler room, latrines with an adjacent locker room, and a rifle range. All of these rooms were accessible via the centrally placed drill hall space, with the exception of the rifle range that was accessible from a short corridor off the drill hall.

Figure 51. Northeast oblique of the Newark OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Figure 52. Interior view of the drill hall of Newark OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



3.2.3.2 Sandusky OHARNG Armory (1959)

The Sandusky OHARNG site is located northeast of the intersection of Columbus Avenue and Woodlawn Avenue at 117 Woodlawn Avenue in Sandusky, Ohio, in Erie County. The approximately 5-acre site is located southeast of the downtown area and situated among mostly residential buildings. The site's flat piece of land includes an armory, a small concrete storage building, a metal storage building, and a gas meter house. The metal and concrete-block storage buildings are located north of the armory and are encompassed by a chain-link fence. A gravel lot provides parking for several military vehicles within the fenced area. Paved lots are located on the north and south sides of the armory allowing space for POVs.

The Sandusky Armory was designed in 1959 by State Armory Architect George P. Guthrie by using a standardized plan for a Type C armory. The structure is a combination of a one-story structure that encompasses a centrally placed double-height drill hall space (Figure 53). This building was designed as a two-and-one-half unit armory, and it has an approximate area of 15,056 square feet (measuring 124' by 157').

The armory was originally designed to exhibit key elements that included brick exterior walls, a cubist form, flat roofs, ribbon-style windows with concrete windowsills, clerestory windows, few architectural ornamentation, recessed main entry, concrete canopy sunshade over the main entry that wraps around to the side elevation over the ribbon-style windows, and Stainless-steel lettering spelling “Ohio National Guard.”

The interior design elements include an open double-height drill hall with concrete floor and exposed arched steel truss system (Figure 54), glazed sanitary tile walls in the latrines, locker room, and the bottom half of the drill hall walls; concrete-block interior walls; metal supply room doors; and metal and glass office doors.

Interior rooms originally included a lobby, one large classroom with an accordion divider wall, offices, a kitchen, storage rooms, a boiler room, latrines with adjacent locker room, and a rifle range. All of these rooms were accessible via the centrally placed drill-hall space with the exception of the rifle range that was accessible from a short corridor off the drill hall.

Figure 53. South (front) elevation of the Sandusky OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Figure 54. Interior view of the drill hall of Sandusky OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



3.2.4 Type D (1954–1959) five-unit armory

The Type D armories embody similar design and architectural characteristics to the Type B armories described above. However, the one difference between the two types is that Type D has a two-story administrative area that is located at the front of the building and one-story wings that encompass a double-height drill hall space on the side elevations. This armory type was typically larger in size than that of the Type C design. It was designed as a five-unit armory.

The Type D armory design reflects modern details such as brick exterior walls, a cubist form, flat roofs, repetitive window patterns, multipane steel-sash windows (paired and single windows) with concrete window-sills, multipane steel industrial-style clerestory windows, a concrete canopy over the main entry, and minimal architectural ornamentation. Even though these were considered standardized plans, each armory is slightly different in overall design but keeps the key elements of design and construction materials as described above.

The first-floor interior spaces were originally designed to include a lobby, one large classroom with an accordion divider wall, offices, a small kitchen, several-unit storage rooms with a vault in each room, a boiler room, latrines, and one whole side of the building dedicated to one large locker room. All of these rooms were accessible via the centrally placed drill hall space. An example Type D first-floor plan is shown in Figure 55.

The second floor was accessible via two sets of switchback staircases; one usually located near the lobby area. The second floor was typically above the first-floor spaces on front side of the building and would wrap around to the side elevation. The second-floor interior spaces were originally designed with a row of offices that was accessible by a long corridor. The corridor typically had large window openings that overlooked the double-height drill hall space. An example Type D second-floor plan is shown in Figure 56.

One variation of the Type D armory plan was designed to have a partial basement level that was to be finished to include a rifle range.

The drill hall is double-height and is the heart of the structure, providing access to all adjacent rooms. The floor is concrete. The walls are a mix of concrete block on the top and glazed sanitary tile on the bottom. An exposed steel-truss roof system supports the flat roof. Clerestory multipane steel-sash clerestory windows were placed on the side elevations of the drill hall.

Architectural finishes that were used throughout these Type D armories include metal interior doors; metal and glass interior doors; metal and plate-glass vestibule doors; concrete-block interior walls; glazed sanitary tile walls in the drill hall, latrine, and locker room; tile floor in the latrines; and concrete interior windowsills.

The three armories surveyed in this report that were constructed using the Type D drawings are:

- Springfield (1956),
- Cleveland-Brook Park (1957), and
- Columbus-Haubrich (1958).

3.2.4.1 Springfield OHARNG Armory (1956)

The Springfield OHARNG site is located west of Interstate 70 at South Charleston Pike at 4440 Laybourne Road in Springfield, Ohio, in Clark county. The OHARNG site is located on the east side of downtown Springfield, situated among industrial buildings. The Clark County Fairgrounds are located directly west of the OHARNG site. The OHARNG buildings are situated on a flat piece of land of approximately 2.7 acres. The site includes an armory, a field maintenance shop, a detached brick building, and a small metal storage building. A chain link fence encompasses the site. Paved lots surround the buildings and provide ample parking for both POVs and military vehicles.

The Springfield Armory was designed in 1956 by State Armory Architect George P. Guthrie by using a standardized plan for a Type D armory. The Springfield OHARNG was designed with two-story administrative area that is located at the front of the building and one-story wings that encompass a double-height drill hall space on the side elevations. It was designed as a five-unit armory. The building has an approximate area of 20,427 square feet (measuring 126' x 155').

The armory was designed with key elements that included brick exterior walls, a cubist form, flat roofs, repetitive window patterns, ribbon-style windows with concrete windowsills, a concrete sunshade on the front elevation, clerestory windows, minimal architectural ornamentation, and a concrete canopy over the main entry (Figure 57). The original windows were multipane steel-sash windows.

The first-floor interior was originally designed to include a lobby, one large classroom with an accordion divider wall, offices, a small kitchen, several unit storage rooms with a vault in each room, a boiler room, and latrines, and one whole side of the building dedicated to one large locker room. All of these rooms were accessible via the centrally placed drill hall space.

The second floor is accessible via two sets of switchback staircases, with one located near the lobby area. The second floor extends along the east side of the building and is divided into several smaller offices.

The drill hall was originally designed as a double-height space and served as the heart of the structure, providing access to all adjacent rooms (Figure 58). The floor was concrete. The walls were a mix of concrete block on the

top and glazed sanitary tile on the bottom. An exposed steel-truss roof system supported the flat roof. Large clerestory windows provided ample light into the interior.

Architectural finishes that were used throughout these Type D armories, like the Springfield Armory, included metal switchback staircases with wood and metal handrails; metal interior doors; metal and glass interior doors; metal and plate-glass vestibule doors; concrete-block interior walls; glazed sanitary tile walls in the drill hall, latrine, and locker room; tile floor in the latrines; concrete interior windowsills; and interior metal-sash windows overlooking the drill hall space from the second-floor corridor.

Figure 57. East (front) elevation of the Springfield OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Figure 58. Interior view of the drill hall, looking at interior windows of the second-floor corridor of Springfield OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



3.2.4.2 Cleveland-Brook Park OHARNG Armory (1957)

The Cleveland-Brook Park OHARNG site is located just west of Interstate 71. It is northeast of the intersection of Holland Road and Engle Road. The OHARNG site is located on 5.29 acres off of Engle Road and is surrounded by a mix of residential and commercial development. A school is located southeast adjacent to the fence line of the property boundary. A chain-link fence surrounds the site, which includes an armory (#00001), a field maintenance shop (FMS #2), a metal storage building, and a small concrete utility building. The majority of the site is paved lots.

The Cleveland-Brook Park Armory was designed in 1957 by State Armory Architect George P. Guthrie by using a standardized plan for a Type D armory. The Cleveland-Brook Park Armory was designed with a two-story administrative area located at the front of the building and one-story wings on the side elevations that encompass a double-height drill hall space. It was designed as a five-unit armory. The building has an approximate area of 27,414 square feet.

The armory was designed with key elements that included yellow/tan brick exterior walls, a cubist form, flat roofs, repetitive window patterns, ribbon-style windows with concrete windowsills, paired windows, single windows, clerestory windows, few architectural ornamentations, a concrete canopy over the main entry, and stainless-steel lettering spelling “Ohio National Guard” (Figure 59). The original windows were multipane steel-sash windows.

The first-floor interior was originally designed to include a lobby, one large classroom with an accordion divider wall, offices, a small kitchen, several unit storage rooms with a vault in each room, a boiler room, latrines, and one whole side of the building dedicated to one large locker room. All of these rooms were accessible via the centrally placed drill hall space.

The second-floor rooms were divided into smaller offices, were located on the east side of the building, and were accessible via two sets of switchback staircases, one of which was located near the lobby area.

The Cleveland-Brook Park OHARNG armory was designed with a partial basement that originally housed a rifle range and a target butt. A long narrow corridor ran adjacent to the long rectangular space of the range. The target butt was located at one end of the range.

The drill hall was designed as a double-height space and was the heart of the structure, providing access to all adjacent rooms (Figure 60). It was designed with a concrete floor, a mix of concrete block and glazed sanitary tile walls, and an exposed steel-truss roof system for the flat roof. Large multipane steel-sash clerestory windows provided ample light into the interior.

Architectural finishes that were used throughout these Type D armories, like the Cleveland-Brook Park Armory, included metal switchback staircases with wood and metal handrails; metal interior doors; metal and glass interior doors; metal and plate-glass vestibule doors; concrete-block interior walls; glazed sanitary tile walls in the drill hall, latrine, and locker room; tile floor in the latrines; concrete interior windowsills, and large window openings overlooking the drill hall space from the second-floor corridor.

Figure 59. Northeast (front) elevation of Brook Park OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Figure 60. Interior view of the drill hall of Brook Park OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



3.2.4.3 Columbus-Haubrich OHARNG Armory (1958)

The Columbus-Haubrich OHARNG Armory is located just east of the intersection of Georgesville Road and Sullivant Avenue. It is accessible via Sullivant Avenue. The OHARNG site is approximately 3.71 acres that is surrounded by a chain-link fence. The site includes an armory (#00001), a Field Maintenance Shop Building (#19), a metal storage building, and a

small wood storage shed. An access road to a large agricultural silo complex located to the northeast side of the site runs along the north border and residential neighborhoods are located to the south of the site.

The Columbus-Haubrich Armory was designed in 1958 by State Armory Architect George P. Guthrie by using a standardized plan for a Type D armory. The Springfield OHARNG was designed with two-story administrative area that is located at the front of the building and one-story wings that encompass a double-height drill hall space on the side elevations (Figure 61). It was designed as a five-unit armory. The building has an approximate area of 28,177 square feet.

The armory was designed with key elements that included yellow/tan brick exterior walls, a cubist form, flat roofs, repetitive window patterns, ribbon-style windows with concrete windowsills, paired windows, single windows, clerestory windows, metal and plate-glass front entry doors with side-lights, minimal architectural ornamentation, a concrete canopy over the main entry, and Stainless-steel lettering spelling "Ohio National Guard." The original windows were multipane steel-sash windows.

The first-floor interior spaces were originally designed to include a lobby, one large classroom with an accordion divider wall, offices, a small kitchen, several unit storage rooms with a vault in each room, a boiler room, and latrines, and one whole side of the building dedicated to one large locker room. All of these rooms were accessible via the centrally placed drill hall space.

The second-floor rooms were divided into smaller offices, were located on the east side of the building, and were accessible via two sets of switchback staircases with one located near the lobby area.

The Columbus-Haubrich OHARNG armory was designed with a partial basement that originally housed a rifle range and a target butt. A long narrow corridor ran adjacent to the long rectangular space of the range. The target butt was located at one end of the range.

The drill hall was designed as a double-height space and was the heart of the structure, providing access to all adjacent rooms (Figure 62). It was designed with a concrete floor, a mix of concrete block and glazed sanitary tile walls, and an exposed steel-truss roof system for the flat roof. Large

multipane steel-sash clerestory windows provided ample light into the interior.

Architectural finishes that were used throughout these Type D armories, like the Columbus-Haubrich Armory, included metal switchback staircases with wood and metal handrails; metal interior doors; metal and glass interior doors; metal and plate-glass vestibule doors; concrete-block interior walls; glazed sanitary tile walls in the drill hall, latrine, and locker room; tile floors in the latrines; and concrete interior windowsills.

Figure 61. South (front) elevation of Columbus-Haubrich OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Figure 62. Interior view of the drill hall of Columbus-Haubrich OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



3.2.5 Type E (1960–1968) one-unit armory

The Type E armory surveyed in this report is similar in construction method to and embodies similar design characteristics to Types A and B. Type E armory buildings have low silhouettes, with usually only the drill hall rising above the one-story building, and are typically clad in brick. The one main difference with Type E is that the armories have a flat roof over the one-story portions and a shallow gable roof over the double-height drill hall space. This type of armory has more of a square footprint rather than a rectangular footprint like the other types discussed.

These designs boasted the maximum amount of floor space and usually included a drill hall, kitchen, locker room, latrines, classrooms, arms vault, and rifle range; they were typically designed as a one-unit armory. Type E armory plans are shown in Figure 63–Figure 66.

Key design details include brick exterior walls, a cubist form, a combination of flat roofs and a shallow gable roof, raised concrete foundation, repetitive window pattern with concrete windowsills, multipane steel industrial-style clerestory windows, minimal architectural ornamentation, and a main entry emphasized with a band of stone detailing. Even though these were considered standardized plans, each armory is slightly different in overall design but keeps the key elements of design and construction materials as described.

The interior spaces were originally designed to include a lobby, one large classroom with an accordion divider wall, offices, a kitchen, a unit supply room with a vault, storage rooms, a maintenance and mechanical room, and latrines with adjacent locker room. All of these rooms were accessible via the centrally placed drill hall space. One variation of this type of armory included the addition of a rifle range located on a side elevation.

The drill hall is double-height and is the heart of the structure, providing access to all adjacent rooms. The floor is concrete. The walls are concrete block. An exposed steel-truss roof system supports the flat roof. Clerestory multipane steel-sash windows were placed on the side elevations of the drill hall.

Architectural finishes that were used throughout these Type E armories include metal interior doors, concrete-block interior walls, glazed sanitary

tile walls in the latrines and locker room, and concrete interior window-sills.

The three armories surveyed in this report that were constructed using the Type E drawings were:

- Norwalk (1961),
- Greenville (1962), and
- Tarlton (1968).

Figure 63. Example design of floor plan of a Type E armory without rifle range (Tarlton), NO DATE (OHARNG DIMR).

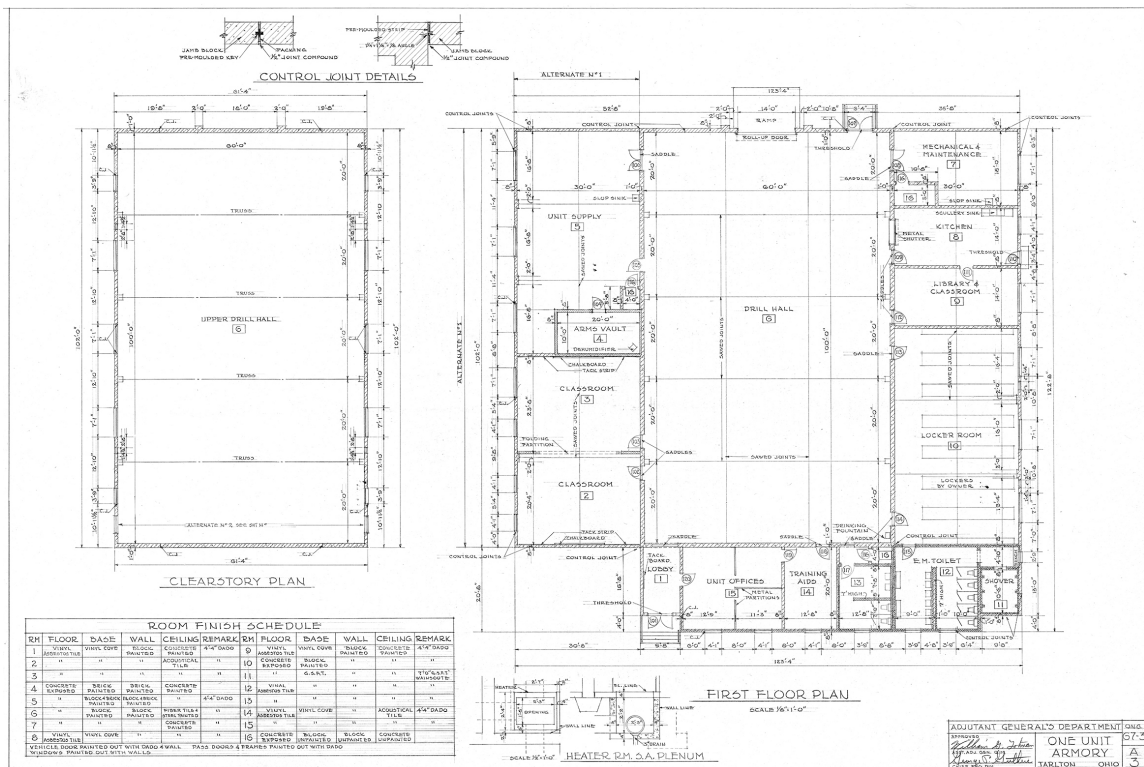


Figure 64. Example design of floor plan of a Type E armory with rifle range (Greenville), May 1961 (OHARNG DIMR).

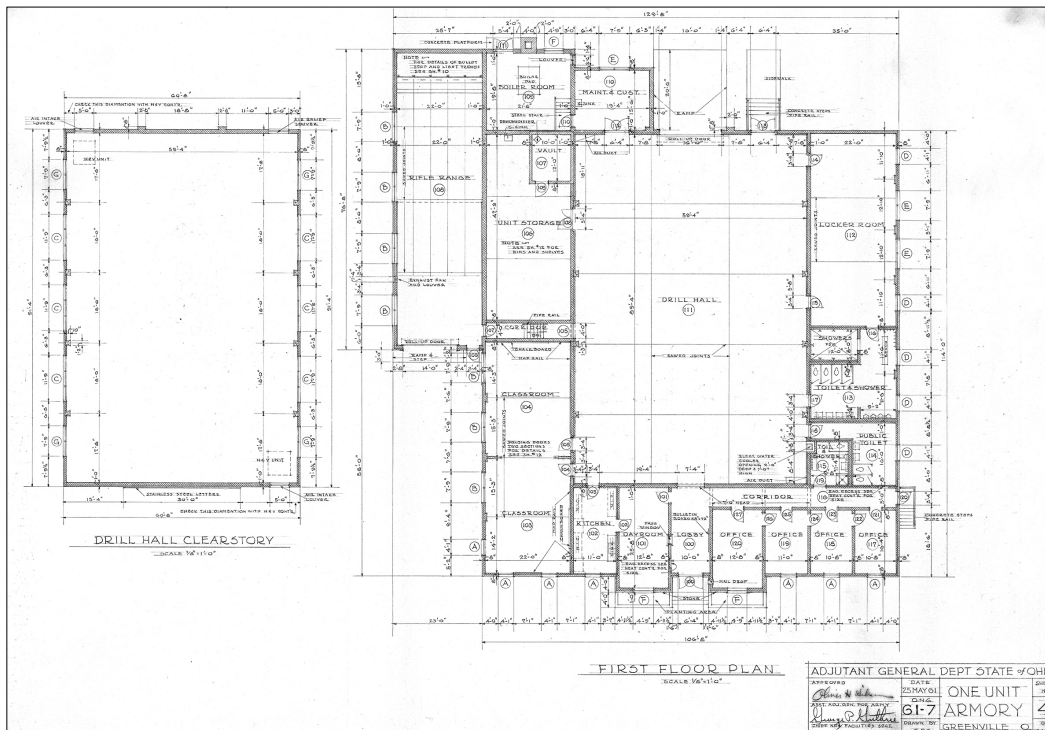


Figure 65. Example design of elevations of a Type E armory (Greenville), May 1961 (OHARNG DIMR).

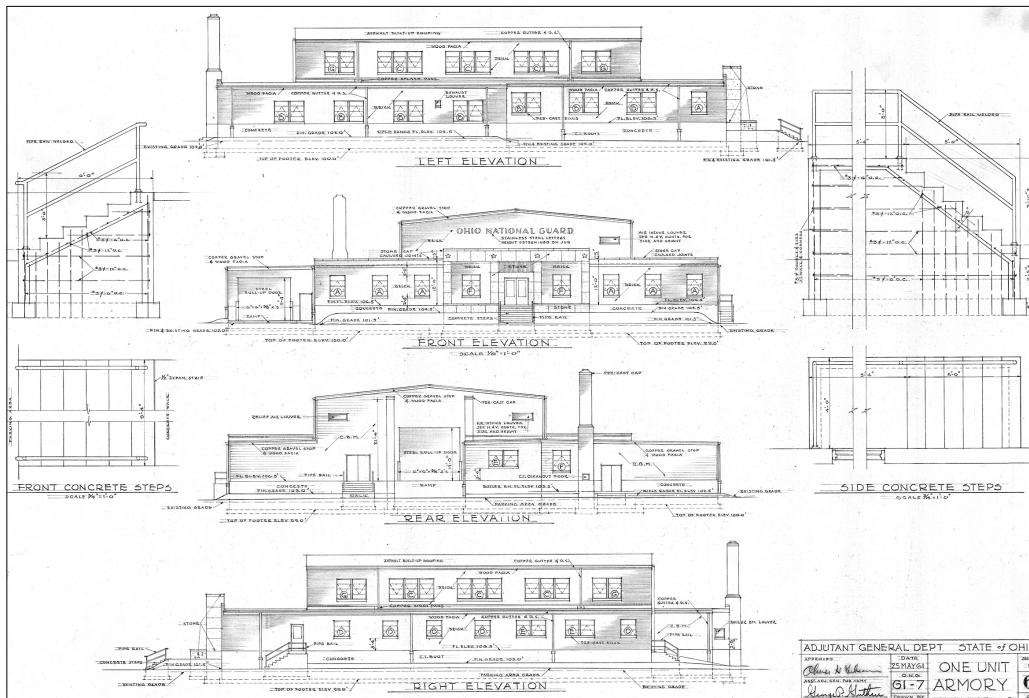
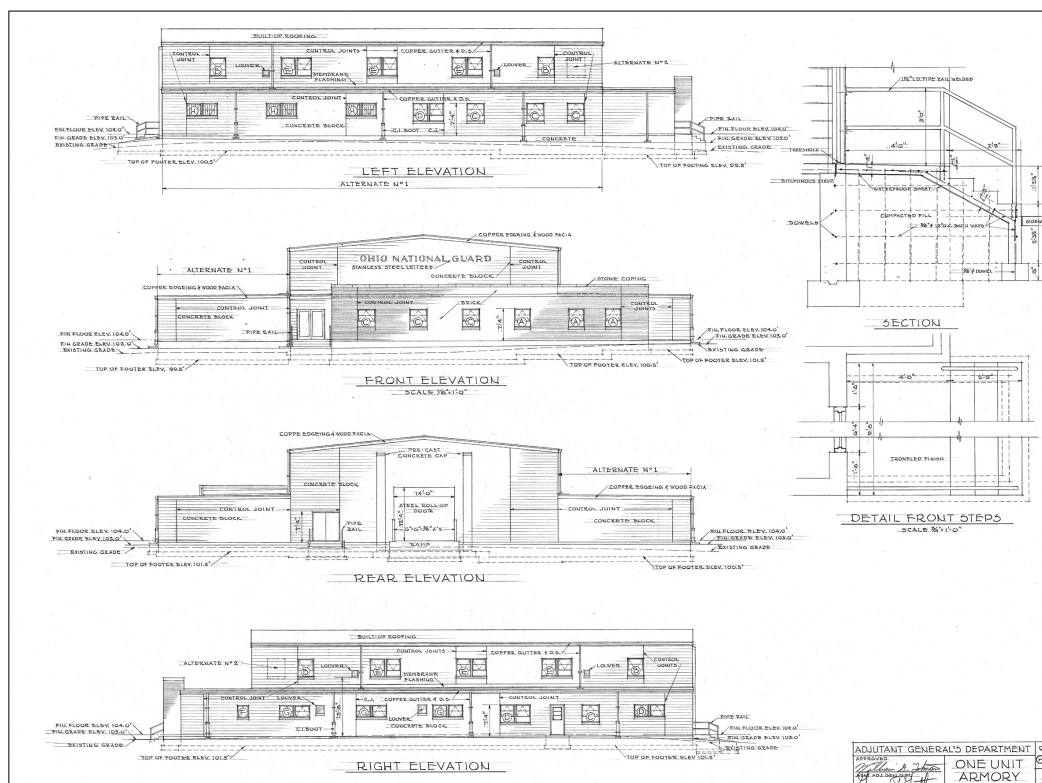


Figure 66. Example design of elevations of a Type E armory (Tarlton), NO DATE (OHARNG DIMR).



3.2.5.1 Norwalk OHARNG Armory (1961)

The Norwalk OHARNG site is located west of the intersection of Route 61 and West Main Street at 400 West Main Street, Norwalk, Ohio, in Huron county. The OHARNG site is located on the west side of Norwalk, situated among mostly residential buildings. There is a park adjacent the site. The building is situated on a flat piece of land of approximately 9.94 acres. The armory, along with three smaller support structures; one a metal storage building, one concrete-block storage building, one vinyl sided storage building, and one small gas meter house are encompassed by a chain-link fence with a paved parking lot located on the east side of the armory and a gravel lot on the north and south sides of the armory. There are several military vehicles parked on the gravel lot in front of the vehicle storage building.

The Norwalk Armory was designed in 1961 by State Armory Architect George P. Guthrie by using a standardized plan for a Type E armory. The structure is a combination of one-story structure that encompasses a centrally placed, double-height drill hall space. This building was designed as

a one-unit armory and has an approximate area of approximate area of 13,496 square feet.

The armory was designed with key elements that included a symmetrical front elevation (Figure 67), brick exterior walls, a cubist form, flat roofs over the one-story areas, a shallow gable roof over the double-height drill hall space, a raised concrete foundation, a repetitive window pattern with concrete windowsills, clerestory windows, minimal architectural ornamentation, a recessed entry framed with a band of stone tiles, stainless-steel lettering spelling “Ohio National Guard”, and one large garage bay door.

The original interior design elements included an open double-height drill hall with concrete floor and exposed arched steel-truss system (Figure 68); glazed sanitary tile walls in the latrines, locker room and drill hall; mosaic tile floor in the latrines; concrete-block interior walls; metal supply room doors; and metal and glass office doors.

Interior rooms originally included a lobby, one large classroom with an accordion divider wall, offices, a kitchen, a unit storage room, a boiler room, a maintenance room, latrines with adjacent locker room, and a rifle range. The majority of these rooms were accessible via the centrally placed drill hall space. However, one long corridor off the lobby near the front of the building provided access to several small offices and a small latrine, and a corridor off the drill hall on the west side provided access to the rifle range.

Figure 67. South (front) elevation of Norwalk OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Figure 68. Interior view of the drill hall of Norwalk OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



3.2.5.2 Greenville OHARNG Armory (1962)

The Greenville OHARNG site is located north of the intersection of East Russ Street and Wagner Avenue at 1434 Wagner Avenue, Greenville, Ohio, in Darke County. The OHARNG site is located on the northern edge of the city limits and situated among a mix of commercial and residential buildings. The building is situated on a flat piece of land of approximately 12 acres. The armory, along with two smaller support structures (one metal vehicle storage building and one metal storage building), are encompassed by a chain-link fence, with a paved parking lot located on the east side of the armory and a gravel lot on the west side of the armory. There are several military vehicles parked on the gravel lot in front of the vehicle storage building.

The Greenville Armory was designed in 1962 by State Armory Architect George P. Guthrie by using a standardized plan for a Type E armory. The structure is a combination of one-story structure that encompasses a centrally placed, double-height drill hall space. This building was designed as

a one-unit armory and has an approximate area of approximate area of 13,828 square feet.

The armory was designed with key elements that included a symmetrical front elevation (Figure 69), brick exterior walls, a cubist form, flat roofs over the one-story areas, a shallow gable roof over the double-height drill hall space, a raised concrete foundation, repetitive window patterns with concrete windowsills, clerestory windows, minimal architectural ornamentation, a recessed entry framed with a band of stone tiles, Stainless-steel lettering spelling “Ohio National Guard”, and one large garage bay door.

The original interior design elements included an open double-height drill hall with concrete floor and exposed arched steel-truss system (Figure 70); glazed sanitary tile walls in the latrines, locker room, drill hall, and kitchen; mosaic tile floor in the latrines; concrete-block interior walls; metal supply room doors; and metal and glass office doors.

Interior rooms originally included a lobby, one large classroom with an accordion divider wall, offices, a kitchen, a unit storage room, a boiler room, a maintenance room, latrines with adjacent locker room and a rifle range. The majority of these rooms were accessible via the centrally placed drill hall space. However, one long corridor off the lobby near the front of the building provided access to several small offices and a small latrine, and a corridor off the drill hall on the south side provided access to the rifle range.

Figure 69. East (front) elevation of Greenville OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Figure 70. Interior view of the drill hall of Greenville OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



3.2.5.3 Tarlton OHARNG Armory (1968)

The Tarlton OHARNG site is located northeast of downtown Tarlton at 11495 Lancaster-Chillicothe Road (State Route 159) in Tarlton, Ohio. The surrounding area is described as rural. The OHARNG site is a piece of land approximately 104 acres, which includes a Maneuver Training Area west of the armory. The site includes an armory, two small metal storage buildings, and the maneuver training area. A chain-link fence surrounds the three buildings and plenty of parking areas for military vehicles.

The Tarlton Armory was designed in 1968 by State Armory Architect George P. Guthrie by using a standardized plan for a Type E armory. The structure is a combination of a one-story structure that encompasses a centrally placed, double-height drill hall space. This building was designed as a one-unit armory and has an approximate area of approximately 15,756 square feet.

This armory is slightly different in design than the other two armories (Norwalk and Greenville) categorized as Type E armory construction. This

Type E armory was built with concrete-block walls and lacked the brick veneer like the other two armories (Figure 71). The front elevation is the only side that exhibits brickwork. This armory was not originally designed with a rifle range or as a many individual offices. The front elevation is different as well. It is not symmetrical, nor does it boast the stone tile detailing around the main entry like the other two armories previously discussed (Norwalk and Greenville).

The armory was designed with key elements that included a combination of concrete-block and brick exterior walls, a cubist form, flat roofs over the one-story areas, a shallow gable roof over the double-height drill hall space, a raised concrete foundation, repetitive window pattern with concrete windowsills, clerestory windows, minimal architectural ornamentation, Stainless-steel lettering spelling “Ohio National Guard”, and one large garage bay door.

The original interior design elements included an open double-height drill hall with concrete floor and exposed arched steel truss system (Figure 72); glazed sanitary tile walls in the latrines, and locker room; concrete-block interior walls; and metal interior doors.

Interior rooms originally included a lobby, one large classroom with an accordion divider wall, offices, a kitchen, a unit storage room with a vault, a maintenance room, and latrines with adjacent locker room. All of these rooms were accessible via the centrally placed drill hall space (Figure 72).

Figure 71. East (front) elevation of Tarlton OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Figure 72. Interior view of the drill hall of Tarlton OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



The Tarlton facility is the only OHARNG surveyed armory in this report that has associated training land acreage. The land is not improved or designed to be training land. There is a vacant latrine and a vacant storage facility on the training area (Figure 73–Figure 75).

Figure 73. View of training acreage behind the Tarlton armory (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Figure 74. Vacant latrine (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Figure 75. Vacant storage building (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



4 Acquired buildings for OHARNG use

The OHARNG has not only constructed buildings through appropriated funds, it also has purchased existing buildings and facilities and transformed them into armories for use by the National Guard.

4.1 Marion OHARNG Armory (1942, acquired in 1964)

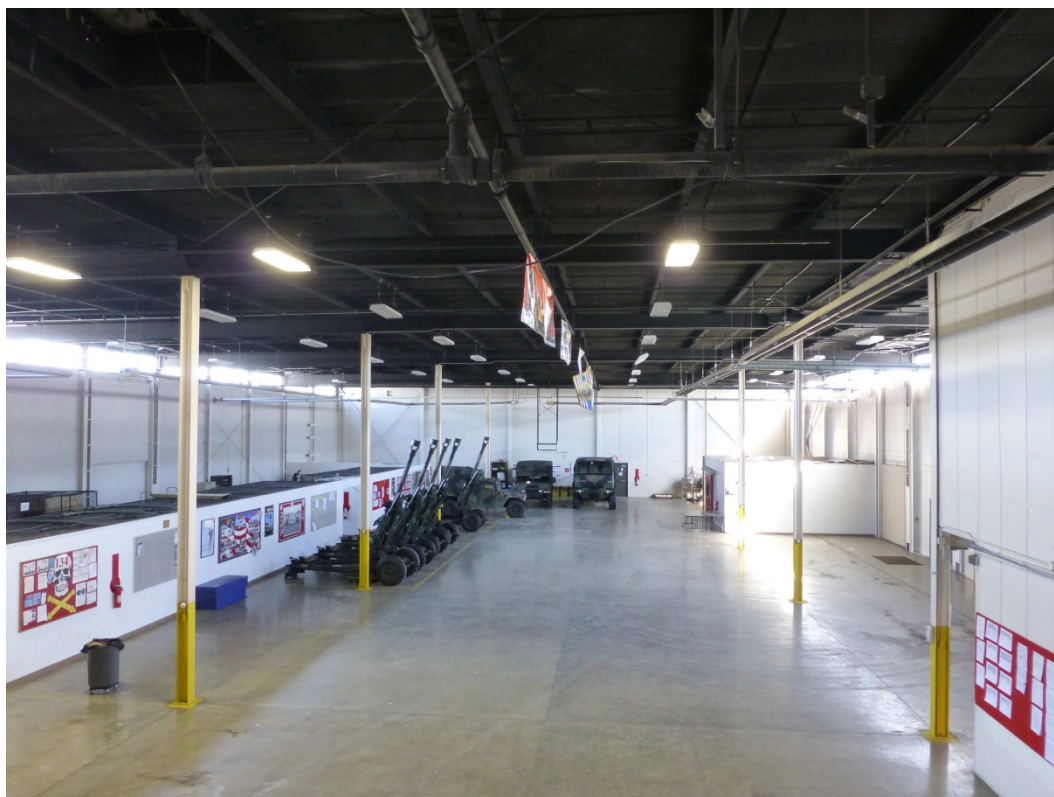
The Marion OHARNG site is located east of downtown Marion and east of State Route 23. The site is located east of the intersection of Pole Lane Road and Harding Highway East. The site is situated among several other large industrial/commercial buildings in an industrial park. There is a railroad spur that runs along the north side of the property line. The site is approximately 32 acres. Paved lots are located on the east and south sides of the armory.

The building that now houses the Marion Armory was constructed by the War Department in 1942 as part of the Marion Engineer Depot. The depot was utilized for handling and storing the heaviest type of engineering equipment. The Department of the Army closed the facility in 1961. Most of the original depot was abandoned, and many of the original warehouses were demolished. The OHARNG acquired the structure and surrounding site in 1964. It was intended to be used as a one-unit armory. The acquired building was an open high-bay structure with a simple design (Figure 77), a rectangular footprint, a flat roof, concrete-block walls (later clad with a stucco-like material), and ribbon-style clerestory windows (Figure 76).

Figure 76. South (front) elevation of Marion OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Figure 77. Interior view of the open high-bay of the Marion OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



4.2 Medina OHARNG Armory (1959, acquired in 1992)

The Medina OHARNG site is located southwest of downtown Medina. The site is located east of the intersection of Lake Road and Lafayette Road. The site is approximately 16 acres, which is set within mostly industrial area; however, there is a residential neighborhood on the east side of the site and wooded acreage to the south of the site. A chain-link fence surrounds the site which includes the armory (Building #00001) and metal storage building. Ample paved lots provide parking both for POVs and several military vehicles.

The Medina armory was originally constructed in 1959 as a factory building. The OHARNG acquired the structure and surrounding site in 1992. The former factory had brick exterior walls, shallow gable roofs, ribbon-style bright-aluminum windows, rectangular shape, stone detailing around the front entry, and open high-bay interior spaces (Figure 78 and Figure 79).

Figure 78. North (front) elevation of Medina OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Figure 79. Interior view of the open high-bay area of the Medina OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



4.3 Portsmouth OHARNG Armory (1959, acquired in 1996)

The Portsmouth OHARNG site is located east of the intersection of Sherman Road and Coles Boulevard at 1620 Coles Boulevard in Portsmouth, Ohio, in Scioto county. The OHARNG site is located on the north side of Portsmouth, situated among residential buildings. The armory, a Motor Vehicle Storage Building, and small wooden storage shed are situated on a piece of land of approximately 5.27 acres. Paved lots are on the north, east, and south sides of the structure.

The Portsmouth armory was built in 1959 and was originally used as a one-unit U.S. Army Reserve Center. The OHARNG acquired the structure and surrounding site in 1996. The building was originally designed with a one-story office/classroom wing (Figure 80), a high-bay drill hall wing, and a hyphen that connects the two spaces. The exterior walls were done in brick, and all three spaces were covered with separate, shallow shed roofs. The original windows were multipane steel-sash awning windows. The entry doors were metal with a large glass on the top half.

The one-story wing originally had a central corridor with concrete-block interior walls. There were two large classrooms that were each divided into two smaller classrooms by an accordion room divider. Each classroom had a chalkboard and corkboard with a wood frame. The latrines had plaster and tile walls including tiled shower stalls. There was a large locker room space adjacent the latrines. The one-story wing also had several smaller offices and one large unit storage room, as well as a kitchen. The drill hall space was designed as an open interior with concrete-block walls, concrete floor, and an exposed truss roofing system (Figure 81).

Figure 80. North (front) elevation of the Portsmouth OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Figure 81. Interior view of the drill hall of Portsmouth OHARNG Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



4.4 Rickenbacker Army Enclave (RAE) – Ohio Armory Architecture

4.4.1 Historic context of the Rickenbacker Army Enclave²

Rickenbacker Army Enclave (the former Lockbourne Air Force Base) is located in Franklin and Pickaway counties in a rural/residential area, twelve miles southeast of downtown Columbus, Ohio, and just east of the Village of Lockbourne. The site is part of the Rickenbacker International Airport, occupying 124 acres on the southwest side of the airport. The buildings are accessible via A Avenue and South Access Road.

The future site of the Rickenbacker facility was surveyed on 23 October 1941. The site consisted of 1,530 acres and was chosen due to its relative proximity to the Curtiss-Wright aircraft plant on the east side of Columbus and Wright and Patterson Fields near Dayton. After the attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941, Congress appropriated the necessary funds to begin base development. The final expense to taxpayers was \$8 million, and the new base included five hangars with more than 200 buildings, along with offices, mess halls, and barracks to house 400 officers and up to 4,500 enlisted soldiers.

The facility was originally opened in June 1942 as Lockbourne Army Airfield, a World War II pilot training airfield (Figure 82). It was then named the Northeastern Training Center of the Army Air Corps and provided basic pilot training and military support. In addition, the training center provided B-17 flight training to the Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASPs), and training for glider pilots in the CG-4A Waco glider.

After the war flight-training activities were halted, and the airfield was used as a development and testing facility for all-weather flying. The primary unit at the base was the all-Black 447th Composite Group, also known as the Tuskegee Airmen. Lockbourne became well known in the post-war years for its involvement with the Women's Army Corps (WAC) and Women of the Air Force (WAF) as well as being the final home of the all African-American 332nd Fighter Group.

In 1948, Lockbourne was officially declared an Air Force Base and was renamed Lockbourne Air Force Base. In June 1949, however, the base was inactivated, and control was transferred to the Ohio Air National Guard.

² Excerpt from www.ohioexploration.com/historicallockbourneafb.htm and http://www.strategic-air-command.com/bases/Lockbourne_AFB.htm.

With the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950 and the ensuing military buildup, the base was reactivated as Lockbourne Air Force Base in January 1951. The base was reactivated for the purposes of housing and training strategic reconnaissance units. Lockbourne would be home to long-range, medium bombers equipped with aerial photo reconnaissance capabilities. In 1951, the base became a Strategic Air Command (SAC) Base. The base's size was nearly doubled during the 1950s due to the Korean War. To accommodate the transition to a SAC installation, new runways were built, old runways were lengthened (from 5,500 feet to 9,000 feet), and jumbo hangars were constructed. In May 1951, a \$12 million expansion was officially ordered.

In the 1960s, SAC, a Tactical Air Command (TAC), and Air Defense Command (ADC) all had units serving at Lockbourne. The units were deployed in support of conflicts that arose in Central America, Europe, and Asia as well as they conducted alert exercises and tactics directly related to the Cold War.

In September 1969, the Army returned to Lockbourne for the first time since the Air Force was declared an independent branch of the service in 1947. The 71st Explosive Organizational Detachment was responsible for the disposal of dangerous explosives and all kinds of munitions.

In 1974, the Lockbourne Air Force Base was renamed in honor of Columbus native and WW I flying ace, Captain Eddie Rickenbacker. However, not too long after the renaming of the Lockbourne base, discussions concerning a possible closure began. The World War II-era buildings were in desperate need of costly upgrades, and only one active duty mission—air refueling—was still utilizing the facility. A compromise was reached that allowed for the realignment of the base for joint civilian/military use. The Rickenbacker Port Authority (RPA) was authorized in 1979 by Franklin County Commissioners.

In April 1978, the Air Force announced that SAC functions at Rickenbacker were to be transferred elsewhere. In September 1979, the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission announced plans for the phased closing of the base, which at the time consisted of approximately 4,400 acres, including an estimated 265 buildings.

In April 1980, Rickenbacker Air Force Base closed. The custody of part of the Rickenbacker Air Force Base was officially transferred to the Ohio Air National Guard and redesignated Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base

(ANGB) by the Department of the Air Force Special Order GA-34 of 20 May 1980.

In 1984, 1,530 acres were transferred to the custody of the RPA, allowing for commercial development. The Ohio Army National Guard established a presence at Rickenbacker with the addition of the Ohio Military Academy (OMA) in 1984. The OMA's mission is train officer and noncommissioned (NCO) candidates and offer accredited course work specializing in leadership development. The OHARNG also relocated one of its two Army Aviation Flight Facilities to Rickenbacker in 1990.

In the early 1990s, talk began again of the possible closure of the base. But as a result of a proposal by the State of Ohio, the 1993 BRAC Commission recommended that Rickenbacker ANGB be realigned rather than closed. The Commission decided to retain the 121st Air Refueling Wing in its existing military cantonment area at Rickenbacker ANGB instead of moving it to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. The ANGB would continue to operate as tenants of the RPA on the RPA's airport, and the military facilities were realigned as Rickenbacker Air National Guard Station on 30 September 1994 by the 1991 congressional BRAC Commission. On 20 September 1994, the RPA facility became known as the Rickenbacker International Airport.

In 1996, 124 acres of the Rickenbacker ANGB were transferred to the OHARNG and became known as the Rickenbacker Army Enclave (Figure 83.) Ohio Army and Air National Guard continue to drill, train, and mobilize from Rickenbacker.

Figure 82. Lockbourne Air Force Base site plan, February 1954 (OHARNG DIMR).

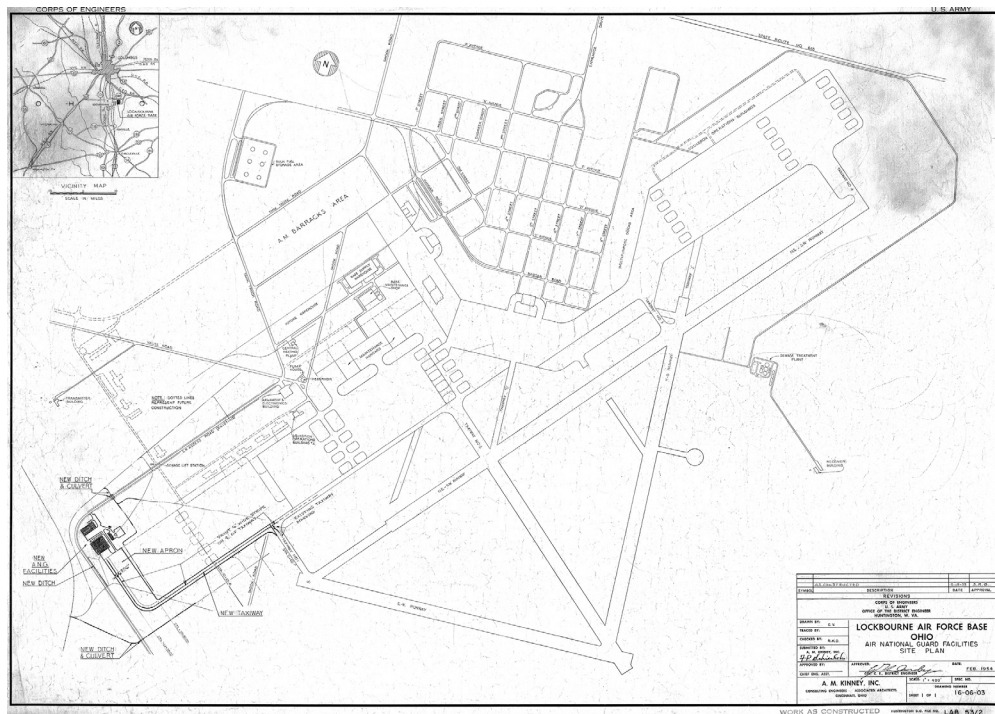


Figure 83. Aerial of the Rickenbacker Army Enclave parcel outlined in red (OHARNG).



4.4.2 Building 915 (1957, acquired in 1996)

Building 915 is at 7704 Tuskegee Airman Road on the northeast side of the RAE parcel. South Access Road is on the northwest side, and an aircraft parking apron is on the southeast side of the building. Building 915 was constructed in 1957 with some modern elements including a flat roof, brick exterior walls, concrete windowsills, a cubist form, and minimal architectural details (Figure 84). The building was designed as a one-story rectangular structure.

Figure 84. Southeast elevation of Building 915 (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



4.4.3 Building 920 (1959, acquired in 1996)

Building 920 is located at 8174 South Access Road, just west of the aircraft parking apron. Building 921 is to the northwest, and Building 941 is to the southwest. Building 920 was constructed in 1959. The building was originally designed with some modern and mid-century elements such as brick exterior walls, a flat roof, repetitive window patterns, ribbon windows, multipane steel-sash windows, and minimal architectural details. It was constructed as a one-story building (Figure 85) with a T-shaped footprint and an approximate area of 16,491 square feet. Since the original construction, Building 920 has undergone significant modifications (Figure 86). None of the original construction materials or design elements remains intact.

Figure 85. West oblique of Building 920 (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Figure 86. Modified main entry with new window pattern, new windows, new doors, new exterior wall cladding material, and new metal fascia system (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



4.4.4 Building 921 (unknown date of construction, acquired in 1996)

Building 920 is to the southeast, and Building 944 is to the southwest. A large paved lot is located on the northeast side of the building. Building 921 was constructed at an unknown date as a storage building. According to the drawing documentation provided by the OHARNG, the building was originally numbered 1016 and was moved to its current location in 1970. The building was built as a simple prefabricated metal one-story structure

with a rectangular footprint, metal-clad exterior walls, a gable roof clad with metal panels, and metal entry doors and overhead door (Figure 87).

Figure 87. Southeast (front) elevation of Building 921 (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



4.4.5 Building 929 (1965, acquired in 1996)

Building 929 is located at 8227 South Access Road on the south side of the RAE parcel. South Access Road ends on the north side of the building and Rickenbacker Parkway, and the fence line is located on the west side of the building. Building 931 is to the northeast, and Buildings 939 and 940 are to the northwest. Building 929 was constructed in 1965 as a repair shop. The building was designed as a high-bay, steel-frame structure with a rectangular footprint (Figure 88). The exterior walls were built with a combination of brick on the bottom half and metal siding on the top half. The windows were paired multipane steel-sash windows with concrete windowsill. The windows were placed within the brick portion of the wall just below the metal siding. It has a gable roof. There are two large garage bay doors and two metal entry doors that provide access into the structure. The interior was an open bay space.

Figure 88. East oblique of Building 929 (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



4.4.6 Building 930 (1957, acquired in 1996)

Building 930 is located at 8227 South Access Road on the south side of the RAE parcel. South Access Road is to the east. Paved lots are located on the northeast and southwest sides of the structure. Building 933 is to the southwest, and Building 931 is to the south. Building 930 was constructed in 1957 as a squadron administration building (Type AB-S). The building was designed as a combination of a one- and two-story structure with a basement (Figure 89). The original footprint included a long rectangular wing with a hyphen that connected to a shorter rectangular wing. The building exhibits some elements of the Modern architectural style including a cubist form, flat roofs, brick exterior walls framed with wide bands of concrete, curtain walls windows (Figure 90), and multipane metal-sash windows. The original building was distinguishable because of its mass amounts of glass windows. The majority of the elevations were filled with curtain walls systems.

The front long rectangular wing's first-floor interior originally included a double-height lobby (Figure 91), with a mezzanine level leading up to the second-floor auditorium space and down to the lower level (basement) locker/latrine areas and a central corridor that provided access to several small offices and classrooms. The second floor is only on the northwest end of this wing, and the interior spaces include several medical/doctor offices, a six-bed ward, exam rooms, a small classroom, and a latrine.

The first floor of the hyphen originally included a large toilet room, shower room, officers' locker room, and two drying rooms. The second floor of the hyphen was originally designed as a large open drill room. The first floor of the back, shorter wing was one large enlisted men's locker room.

Figure 89. Southwest (front) elevation of Building 930 (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Figure 90. Curtain wall system with replacement windows of Building 930 (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Figure 91. Interior view of the lobby of Building 930 (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



4.4.7 Building 931 (1957, acquired in 1996)

Building 931 is located 8227 South Access road at the end of South Access Road and is just west of the aircraft parking apron. Building 932 is to the northeast; Buildings 929, 939, and 940 are to the southwest; and Building 933 is to the northwest. Building 931 was constructed in 1957 as a hangar (Type H-2) warehouse building. The building was constructed from a standardized plan done by Mills and Petticord from Washington, D.C., and was prepared for the Department of the Army and the Air Force National Guard Bureau.

The building was constructed as a large industrial-type structure with a rectangular footprint with an approximate area of 62,000 square feet. The main section of the building was designed to be approximately three-stories in height with a gable roof, while the two side wings were built as two-stories each covered with a flat roof (Figure 92). The main front elevation was characterized by a wall of mechanical sliding hangar doors. The side elevations and rear elevation are two-stories in height and were designed with ribbon-style windows. These windows were key design elements and

dominated both elevations on both the first and second floors (Figure 92). The windows were multipane steel-sash industrial style awning windows. Concrete windowsills were located below the first-floor windows, while metal sills were located below the second-floor and clerestory windows. Metal corrugated siding covered the exterior walls between the horizontality of the ribbon windows.

The original first floor consisted of the main squadron operations office, a food service room, a latrine, several large maintenance/shop rooms, and a parachute tower. These rooms were located around the center open interior of the hangar space. The hangar space had ribbons of clerestory windows on the side and rear elevations and had a concrete floor (Figure 93). The original second floor consisted of several large classrooms, an office space, and a large latrine and locker room. These rooms opened out to a catwalk/balcony that encompassed the upper portion of the open hangar space. Two concrete switchback stairs provided access to the second floor spaces.

Figure 92. East oblique of Building 931 (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Figure 93. Interior view of the high-bay hangar of Building 931 (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



4.4.8 Building 932 (1962, acquired in 1996)

Building 932 is located on the south side of the RAE parcel at the end of South Access Road. Large paved lots are located on the northeast and southeast sides of the structure. Building 930 is to the northwest, Building 931 is to the southwest, and Building 934 is to the northeast. Building 932 was constructed in 1962 as a maintenance/paint shop. The building was originally designed as rectangular structure with a one-story area and a high-bay area (Figure 94). The building exhibited characteristics of the Modern architecture with a cubist form, flat roofs, brick exterior walls, and minimal architectural details. The front of the building was definable from it four large metal bay doors. The windows were multipane steel-sash windows with concrete windowsills. The doors were metal panel with divided lights. The southeast end of the building was slightly shorter in height than the high-bay section on the northwest end. A detached brick chimney stack was placed at the northwest corner of the building. The interior was divided into several smaller shop spaces in the one-story portion of the building and was left as open space in the high-bay portion.

Figure 94. Northeast (front) elevation of Building 932 (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



4.4.9 Building 933 (1956, acquired 1996)

Building 933 is located at 8226 South Access Road. Building 930 is to the northeast, and Building 931 is to the southeast. A large paved lot is located on the southeast side of the building, and the property fence line runs along the southwest and northwest sides of the building. Building 933 was constructed in 1956 as warehouse building. It was originally built as a one-story structure with a rectangular footprint (Figure 95). Key design elements included brick exterior walls, a flat roof with an overhanging concrete eave, metal garage bay doors, and multipane steel-sash windows with concrete windowsills. The original interior was mostly open space with small rooms located on the northeast end of the building.

Figure 95. Southeast (front) elevation of Building 933 (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



4.4.10 Building 934 (1956, acquired 1996)

Building 934 is located at 8227 South Access Road. Building 930 is to the northwest, Buildings 935 and 936 are to the northeast, and Building 932 is to the southwest. A large paved lot is located on the southeast side of the building. Building 934 was constructed in 1956 as a flammable materials storehouse. It was originally designed as small one-story brick structure with a square footprint, a raised concrete foundation, brick exterior walls, a flat concrete roof, and metal doors (Figure 96). There is a set of metal doors located on the southwest elevation.

Figure 96. South oblique of Building 934 (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



4.4.11 Buildings 935 and 936 (1963, acquired 1996)

Buildings 935 and 936 are located at 8227 South Access Road. Building 930 is to the northwest, and Building 934 is to the southwest. A large paved lot is located on the southeast side of the buildings. Building 935 and 936 were constructed in 1963 as storage buildings. These buildings were designed as prefabricated metal structures using standardized plans as simple one-story rectangular structures with a gable roof clad with metal, metal-sided exterior walls, metal sliding doors, and multipane metal-sash windows (Figure 97).

Figure 97. West oblique of Building 935 (right) and Building 936 (left) (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



4.4.12 Buildings 939 and 940 (1966 and 1965, acquired 1996)

Buildings 939 and 940 are located at the end of South Access Road. Building 933 is to the northeast, Building 930 is to the east, and Building 929 is to the southeast. The property fence line runs along the west side of the buildings.

Building 939 was constructed in 1966 and Building 940 was constructed in 1965. Both buildings were built as storage buildings. These buildings were designed as prefabricated metal structures using standardized plans as simple one-story rectangular structures with a gable roof clad with metal, metal-sided exterior walls, metal overhead doors, and multipane metal-sash windows (Figure 98).

Figure 98. East oblique of Building 939 (left) and Building 940 (right) (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



4.4.13 Building 943 (1978, acquired 1996)

Building 943 is located west off of South Access Road. A large paved lot is located on the southeast side of the building, and the parcel fence line runs along the northwest side. Building 944 is to the northeast. Building 943 was constructed in 1978.

Building 943 is a large structure with minimal architectural features and a cubist form. The building is a one-story structure with an L-shaped footprint. The west wing of the building is slightly taller in height, and there are two separate flat roofs that cover the entire structure. The building has few window openings. The walls are clad with aggregate-faced panels. The windows are replacement anodized-bronze aluminum windows.

The southeast (front) elevation faces a paved lot. The main entry into the building is framed by poured concrete retaining walls that support landscaping. The main entry is recessed and consists of anodized-bronze aluminum and plate-glass doors. There is a single-entry door located on the far left side of the elevation (Figure 99).

The northeast elevation consists of a replacement anodized-bronze aluminum and plate-glass entry door located on the right side of the elevation. A poured concrete retaining wall frames this door opening.

The northwest elevation consists of replacement bright-aluminum doors vestibule area and a band of replacement anodized-bronze aluminum windows. Large metal louvered vents are located on the right side of the wall where the two wings connect. A large metal-enclosed tower projects high above the roofline of the building. There is no fenestration on the tower. The right side of the northwest elevation projects from the building's left side. There also is a small one-story appendage located on this part of the elevation.

The northeast elevation consists of a single-entry metal door and a set of metal doors.

Figure 99. Southeast elevation of Building 943 (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



4.4.14 Building 944 (1977, acquired 1996)

Building 944 is located west off of South Access Road. A large paved lot is located on the southeast side of the building, and the parcel fence line runs along the northwest side. Building 943 is to the southwest. Building 944 was constructed in 1977.

Building 944 is a large, rectangular structure with minimal architectural features and a cubist form. The building has few window openings. The building is a combination of one-story and high-bay interior spaces. The high-bay space is located in the middle and flanked on either side with one-story spaces. There are three separate flat roofs. The walls are clad with aggregate-faced panels. There are replacement anodized-bronze aluminum windows.

The southeast (front) elevation faces a paved lot. The main entry into the building is framed by poured concrete retaining walls that support landscaping areas. The main entry is recessed and consists of anodized-bronze aluminum and plate-glass doors. A band of replacement windows is located on the right side of the elevation.

The northeast elevation is three-part with the middle being the high-bay area (Figure 100). There is a band of replacement anodized-bronze aluminum windows on the left side of the elevation and a set of replacement

large metal doors on the right side. Poured concrete retaining walls frame this door opening.

The northwest elevation consists of a set of large metal replacement doors.

The northeast elevation is three-part with the middle being the high-bay area. The southwest elevation consists of two sets of large metal replacement doors, each with a retaining wall feature.

Figure 100. East oblique of Building 944 (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



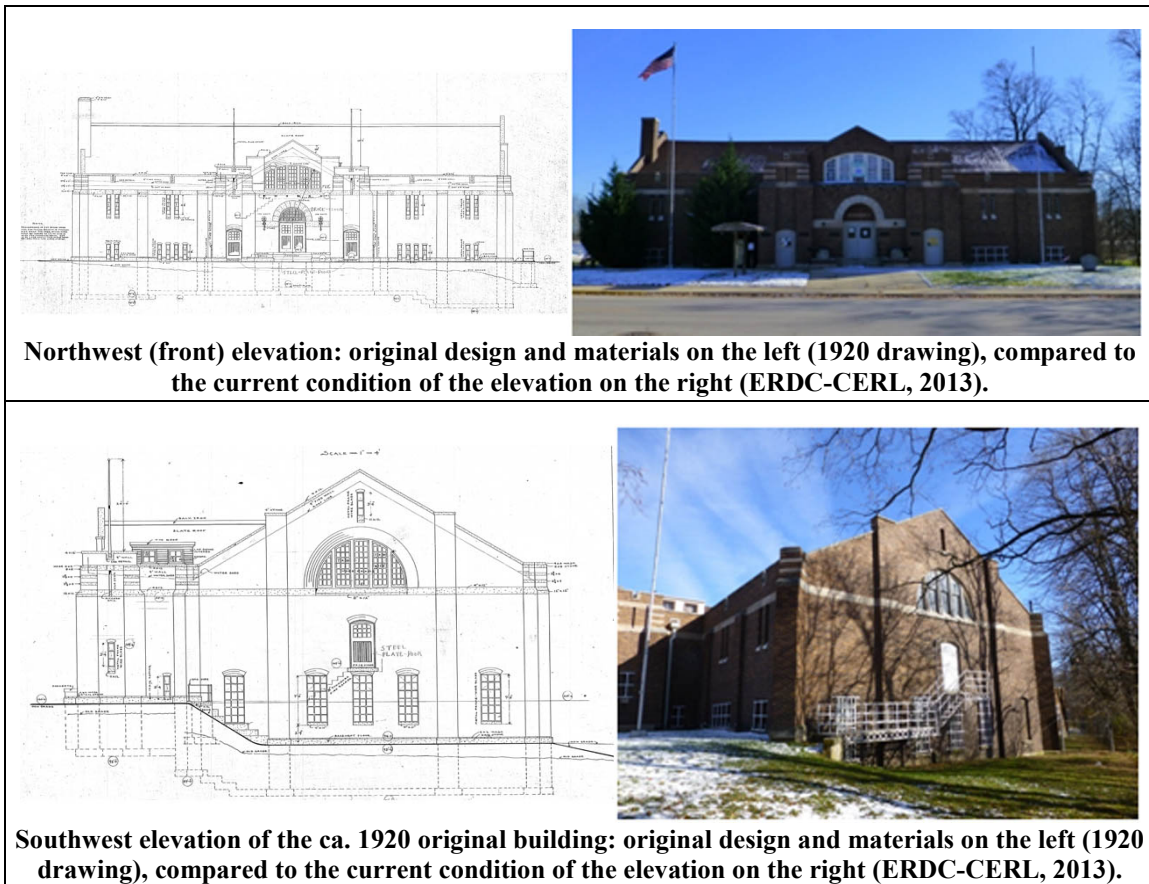
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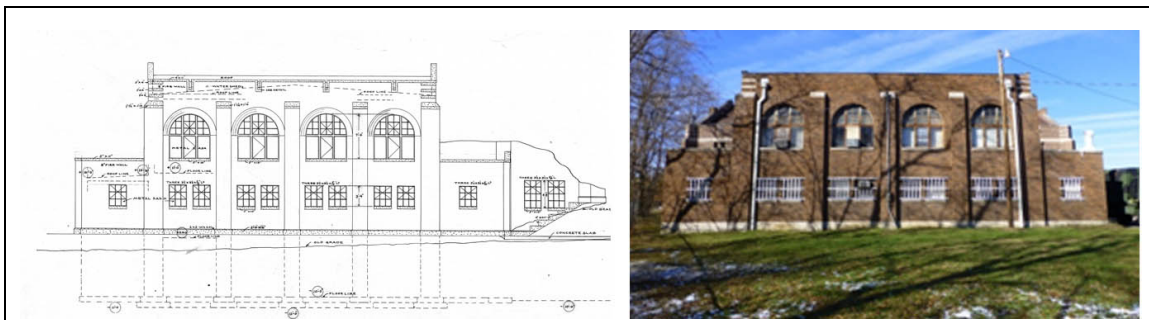
5 Comparison Images

Comparison images utilizing either the original drawings or historic photographs, juxtaposed against present-day images, are a useful tool in developing the historic “feel” of a property and how much of that historic feeling is still present today.

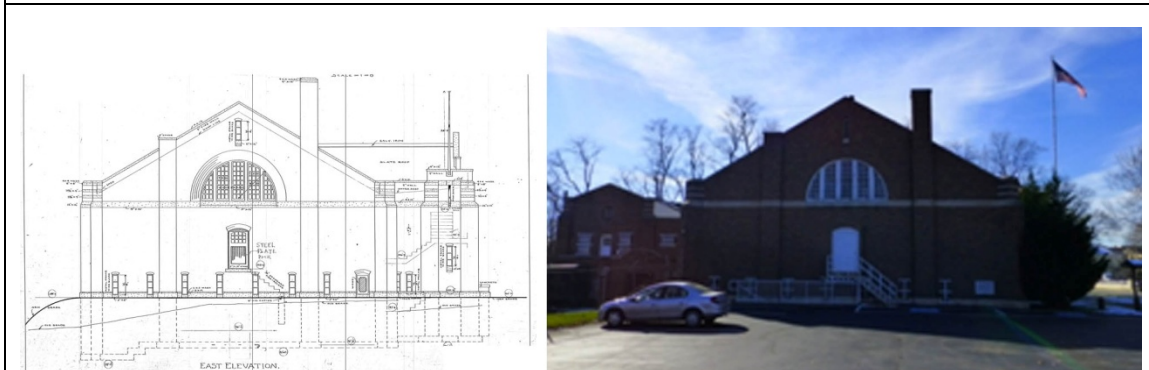
5.1 1920–1940 Era – comparison images

5.1.1 St Marys OHARNG Armory (ca. 1920)

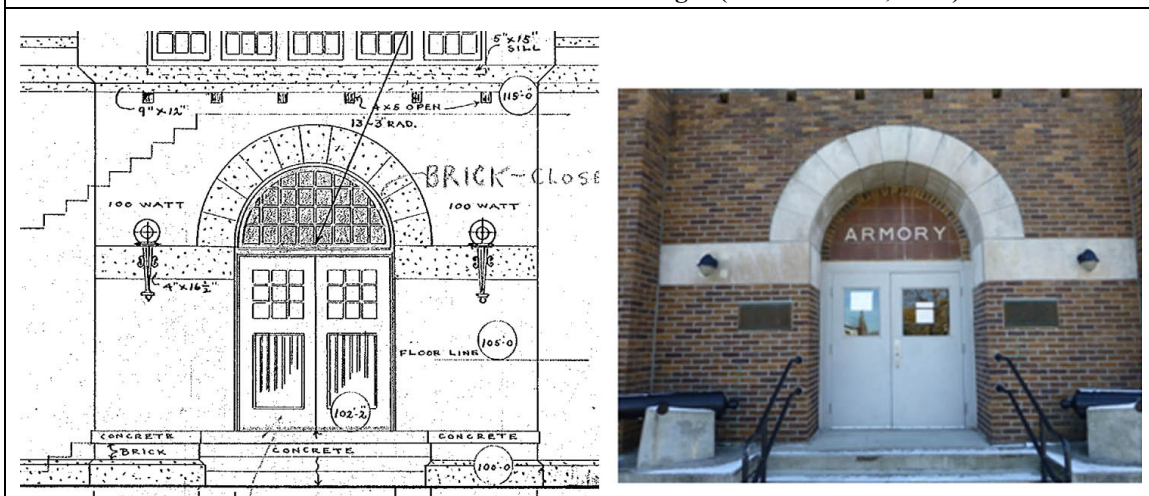




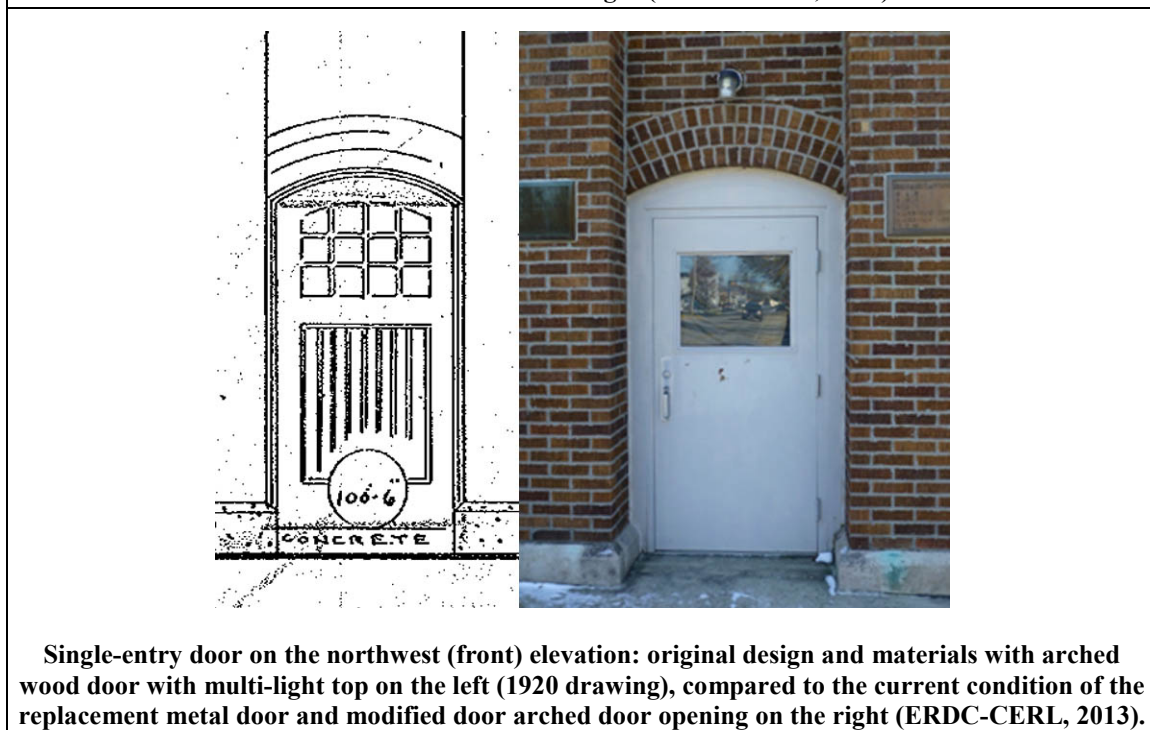
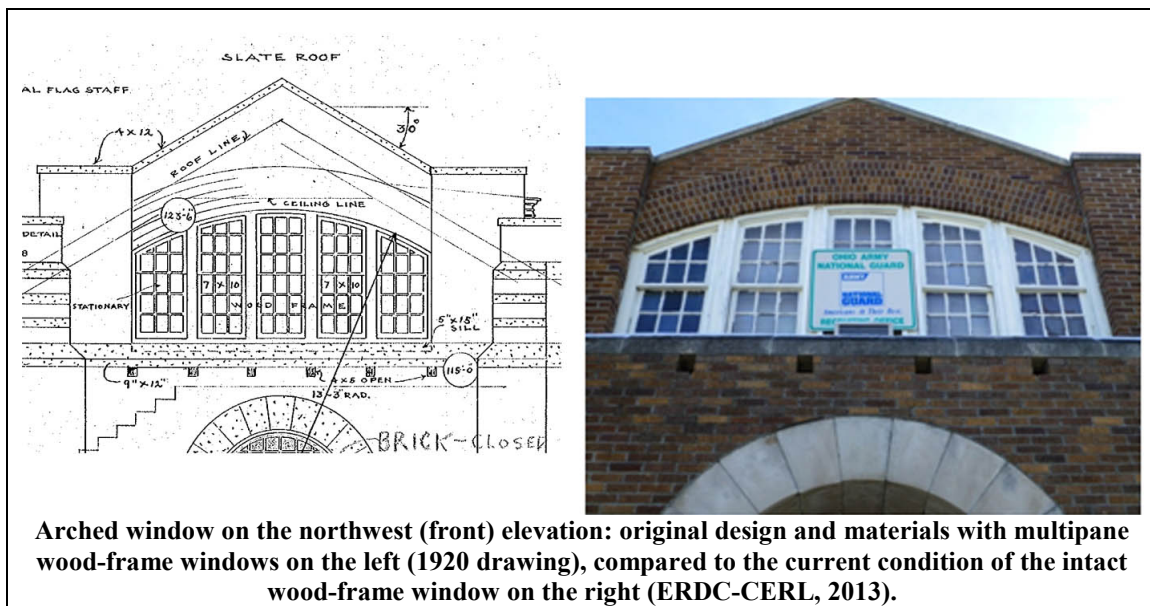
Southeast (rear) elevation of the 1938 addition: original design and materials on the left (drawing), compared to the current condition of the elevation on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).

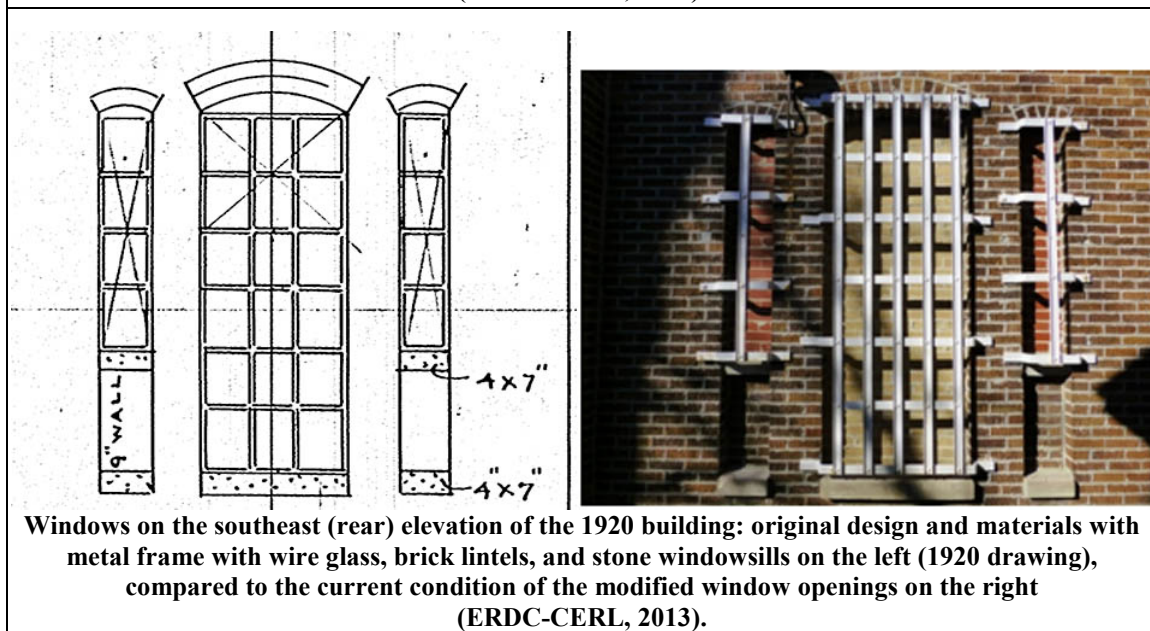
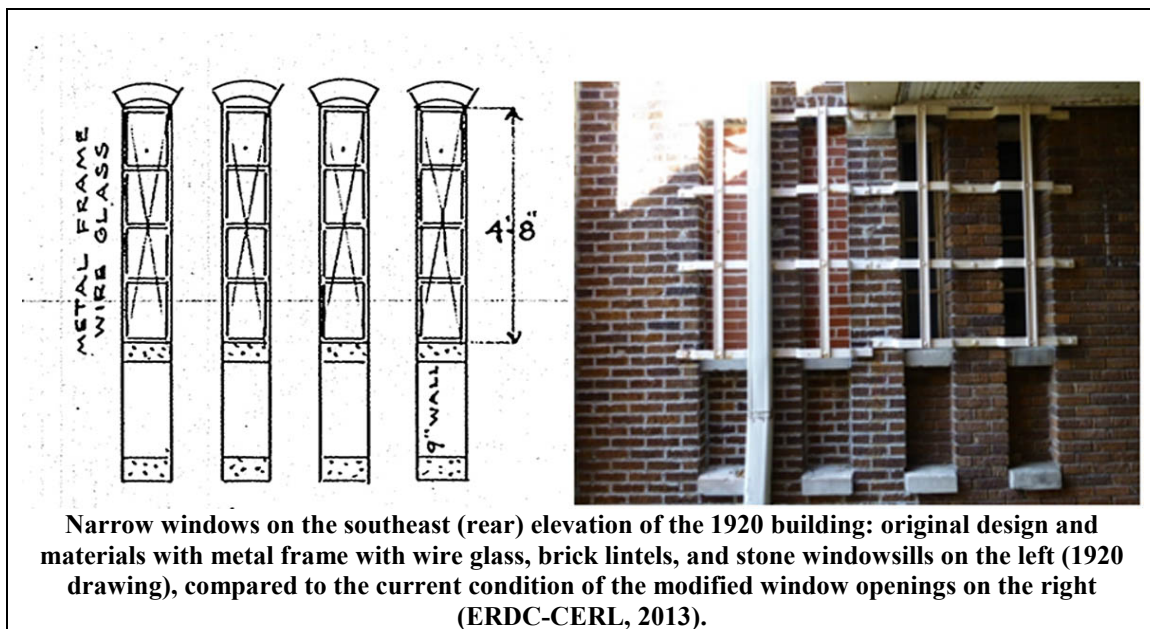


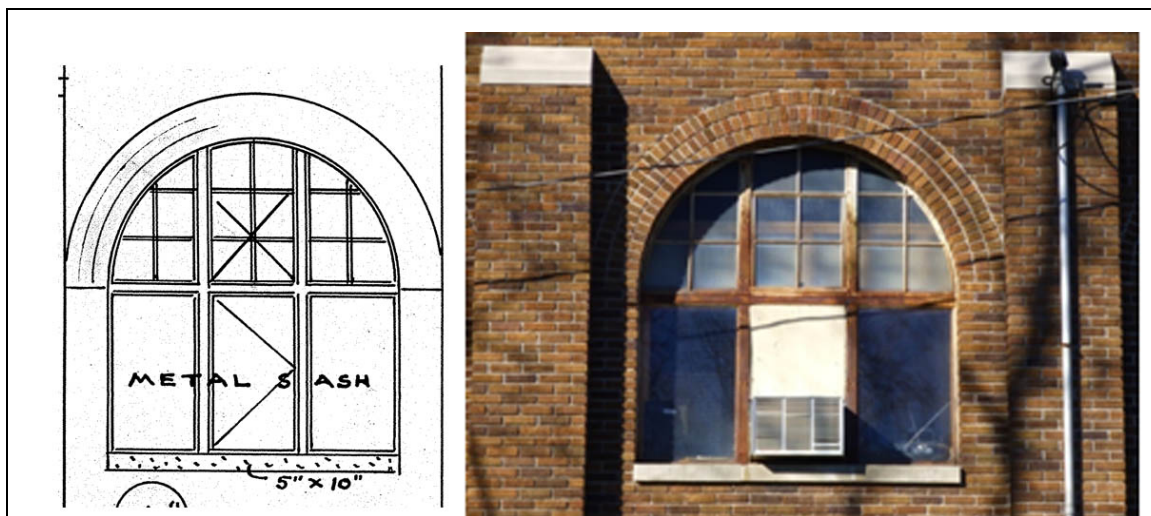
Northeast elevation: original design and materials on the left (1920 drawing), compared to the current condition of the elevation on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



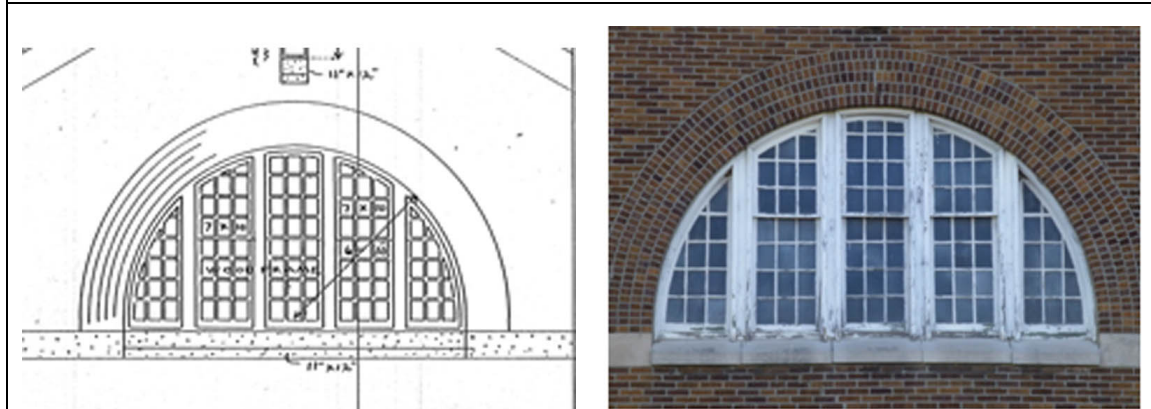
Main entry on the northwest (front) elevation: original design and materials on the left (1920 drawing), compared to the current condition with replacement entry doors and light fixtures on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



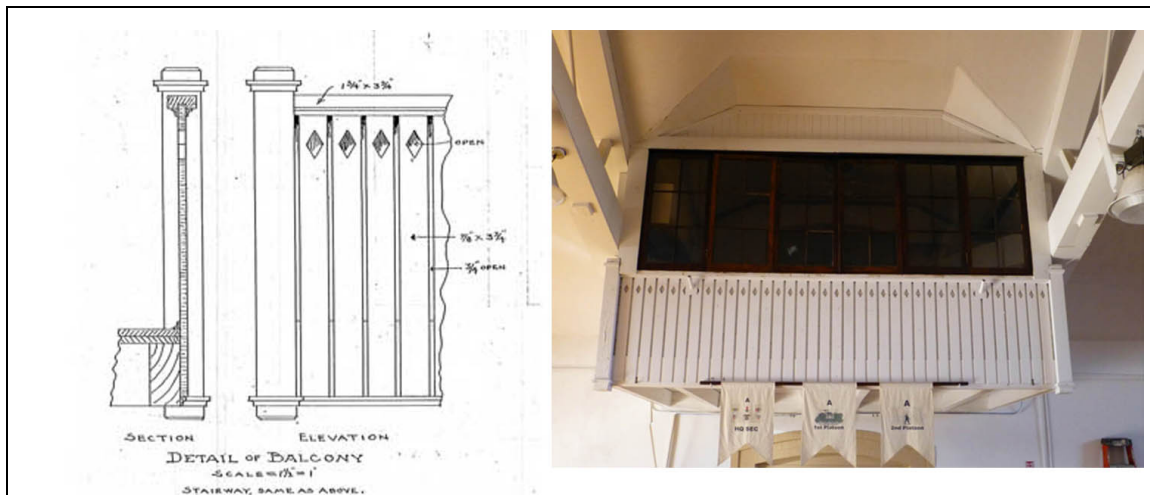




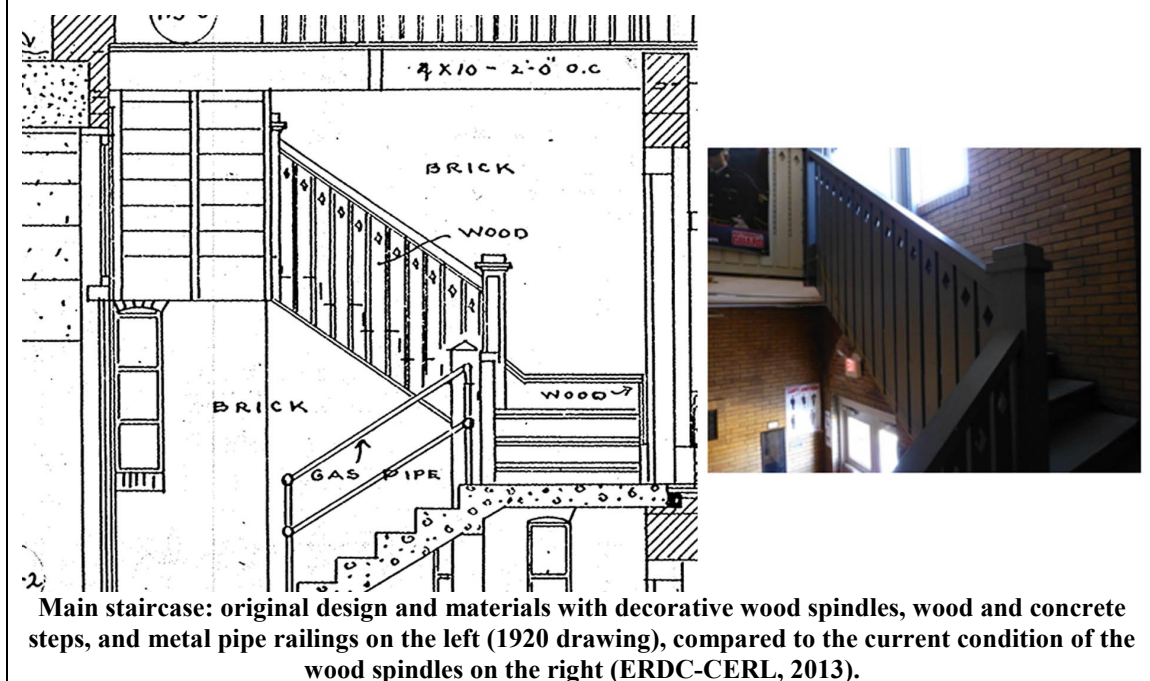
Windows on the southeast (rear) elevation of the 1938 addition: original design and materials with metal frame with wire glass, brick lintels, and stone windowsills on the left (drawing), compared to the current condition of the modified window openings on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



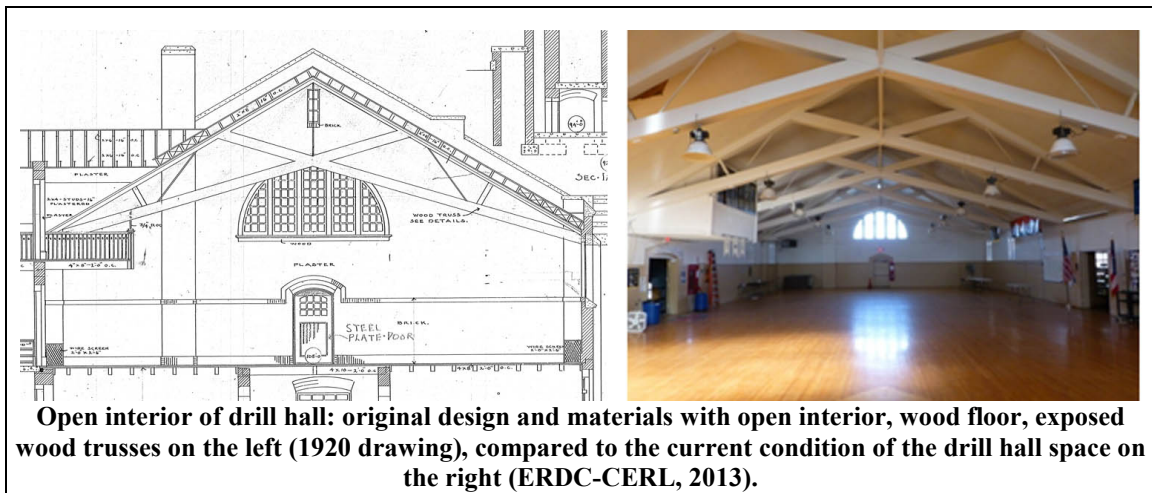
Arch window on the northeast elevation of the 1920 building: original design and materials with multipane wood-frame window with arched brick lintel and stone windowsill on the left (1920 drawing), compared to the current condition of the intact wood window on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



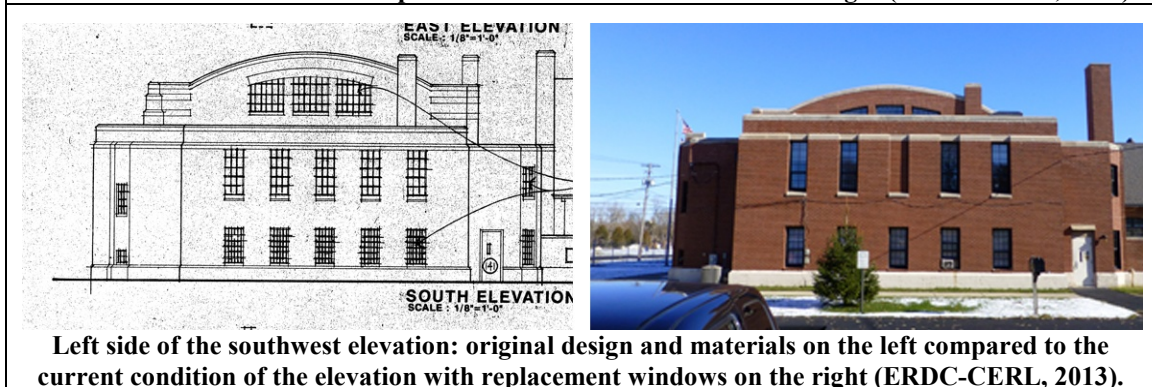
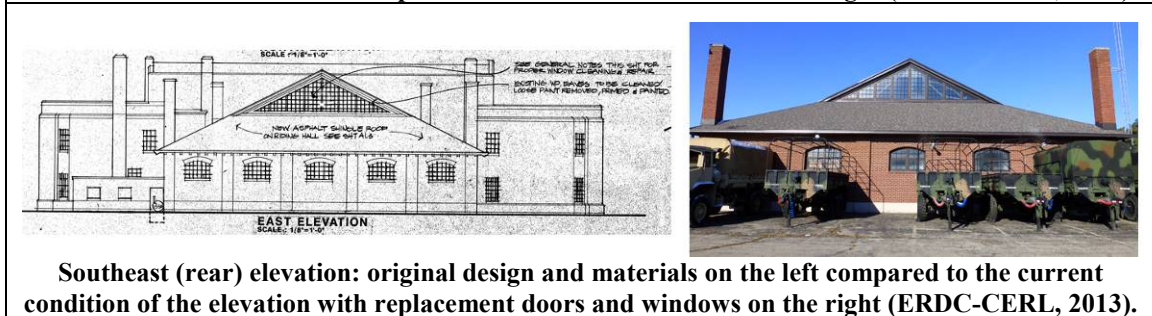
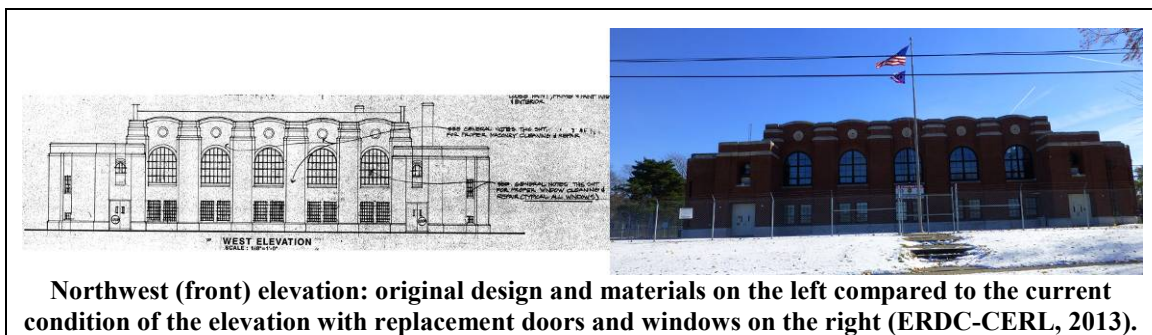
Viewing balcony in the drill hall: original design and materials with decorative wood balustrade on the left (1920 drawing), compared to the current condition of the balcony with addition of window enclosure on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).

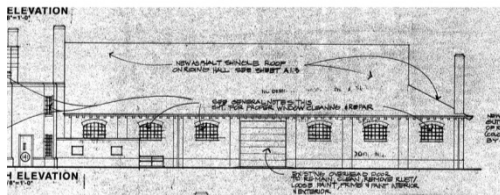


Main staircase: original design and materials with decorative wood spindles, wood and concrete steps, and metal pipe railings on the left (1920 drawing), compared to the current condition of the wood spindles on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).

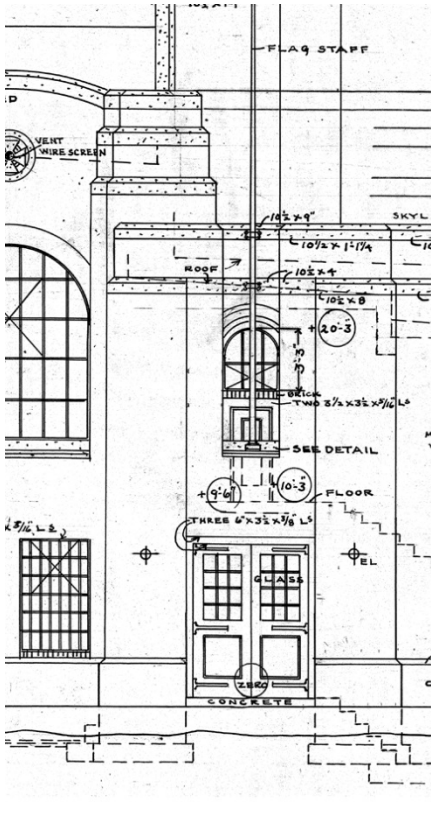


5.1.2 Lima OHARNG Armory (1928)

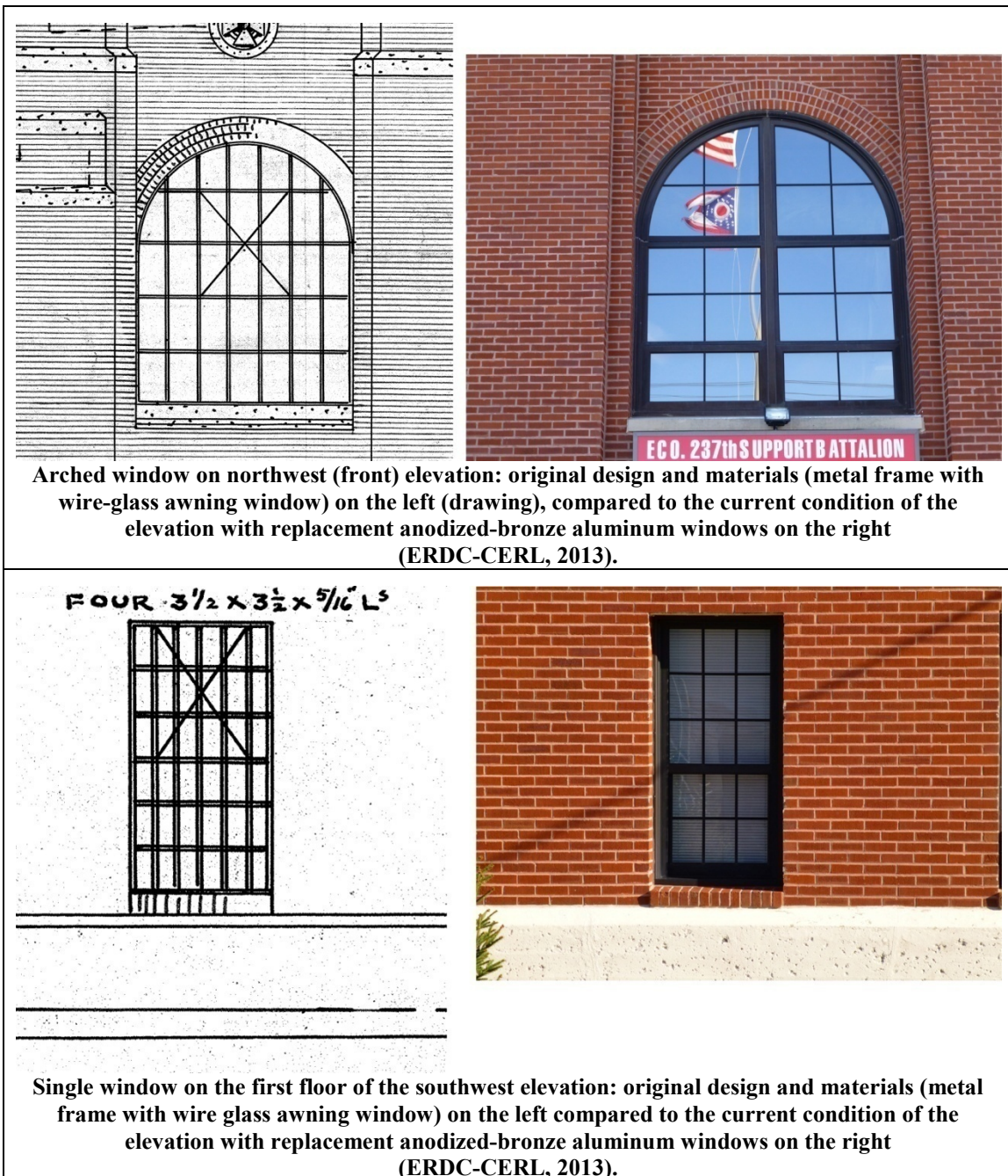


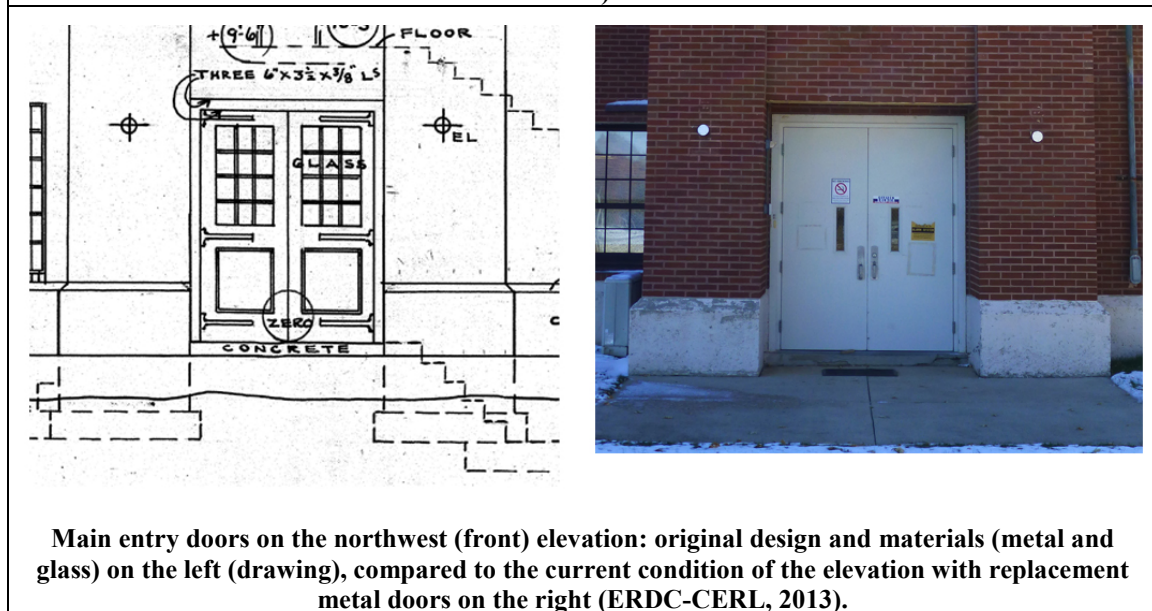
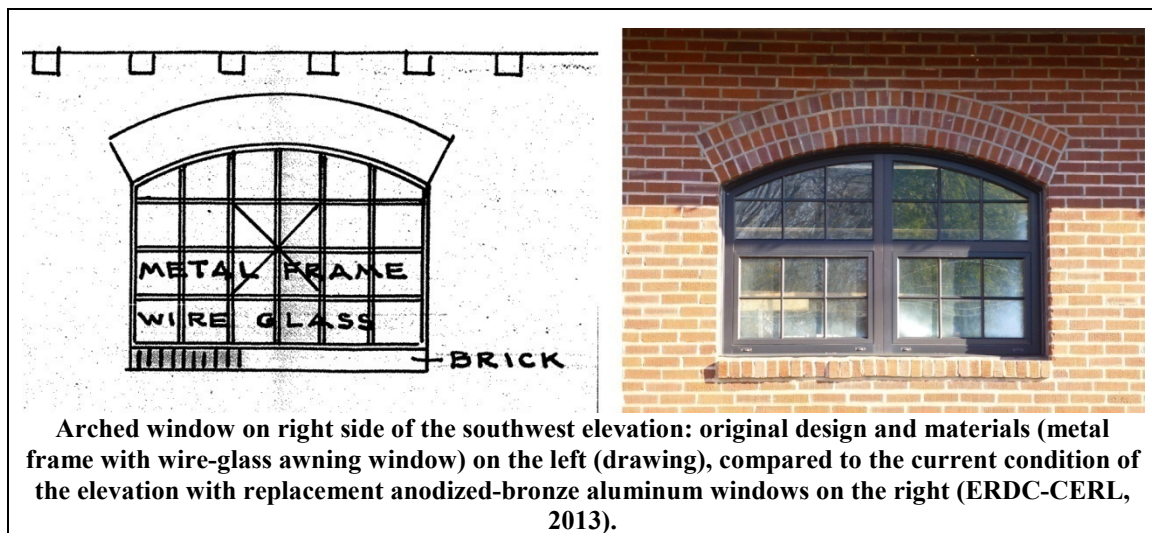


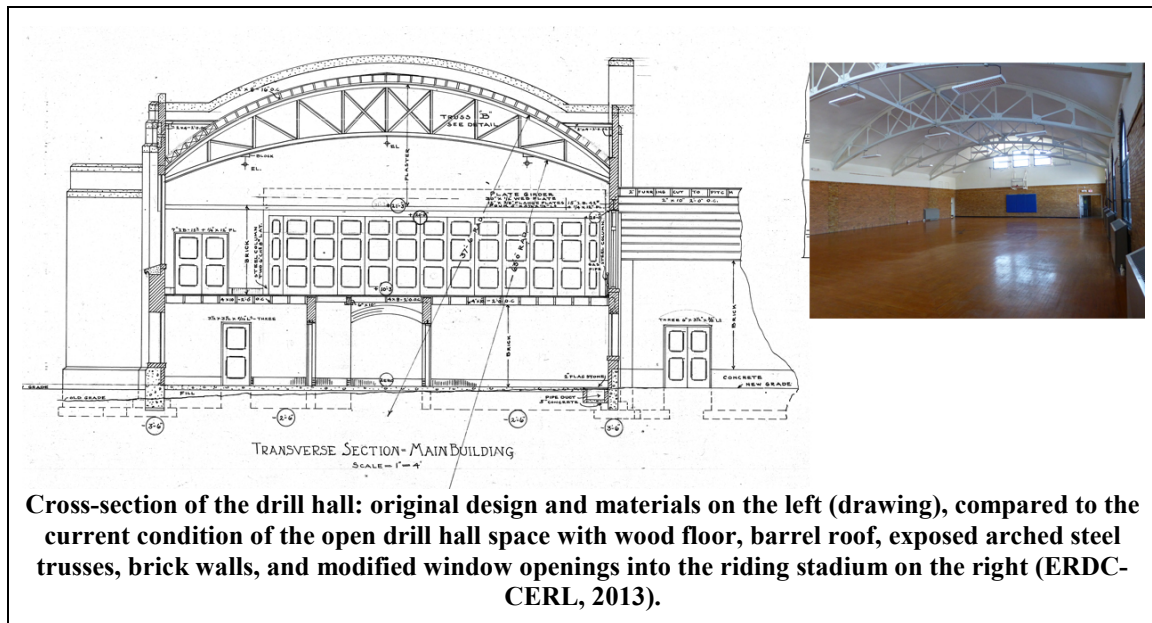
Right side of the southwest elevation: original design and materials on the left (drawing), compared to the current condition of the elevation with replacement doors and windows on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



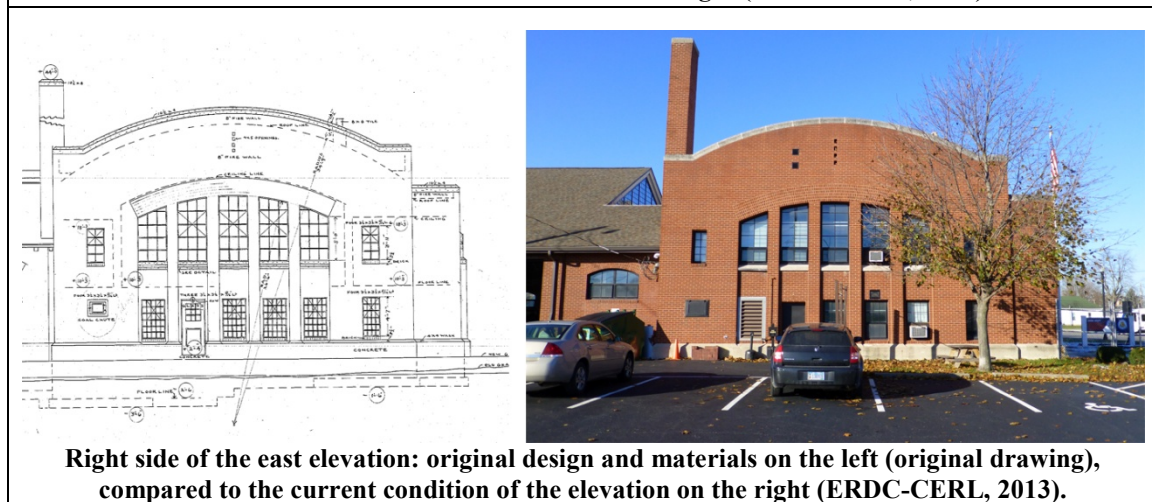
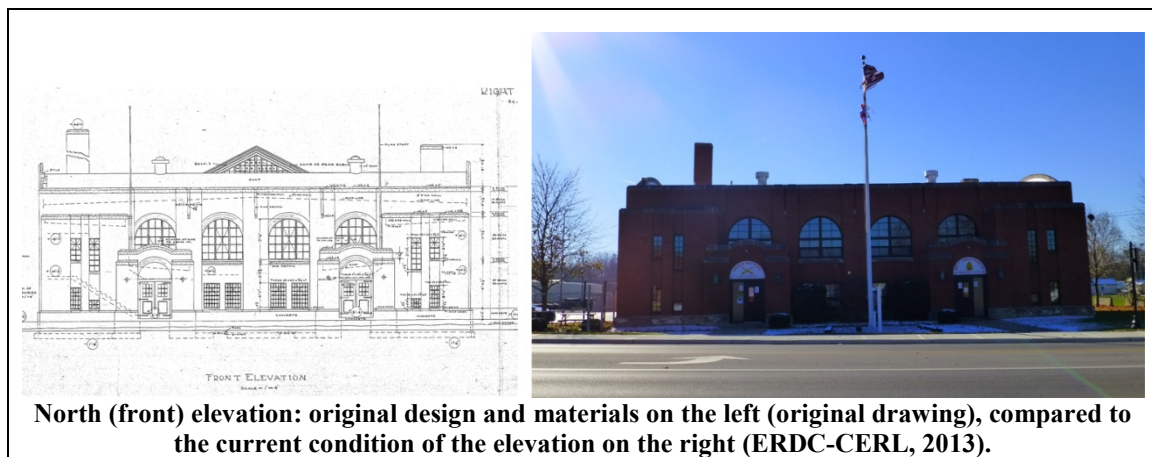
Entry on the northwest (front) elevation: original design and materials (metal frame with wire glass awning window, metal and glass doors, and flag balcony above) on the left (drawing), compared to the current condition of the elevation with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum windows and replacement metal doors on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).

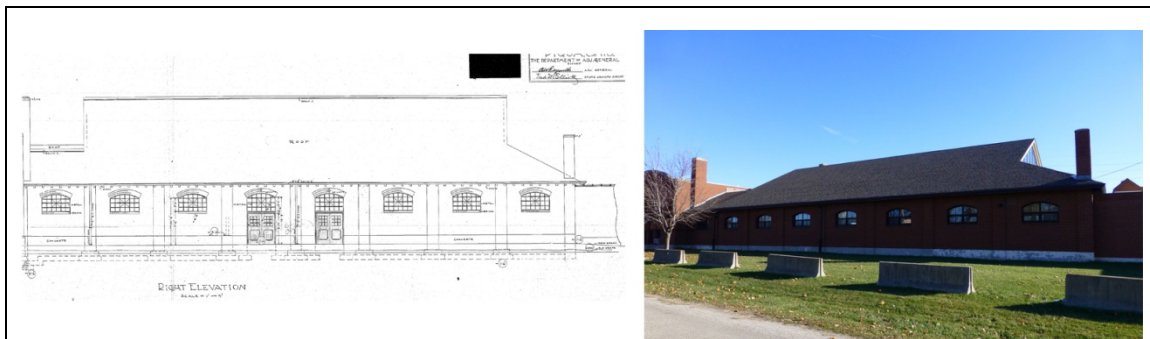




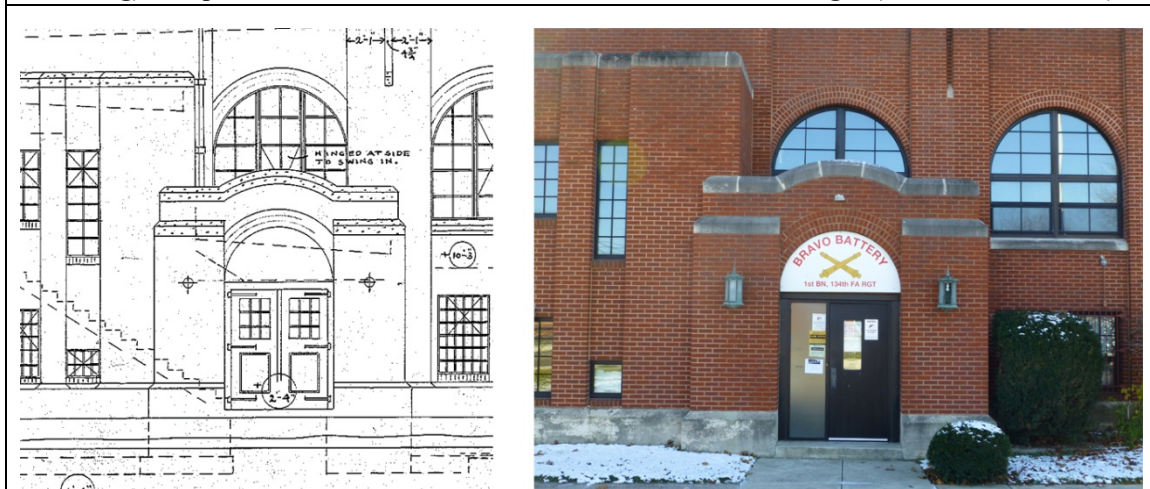


5.1.3 Piqua OHARNG Armory (1929)

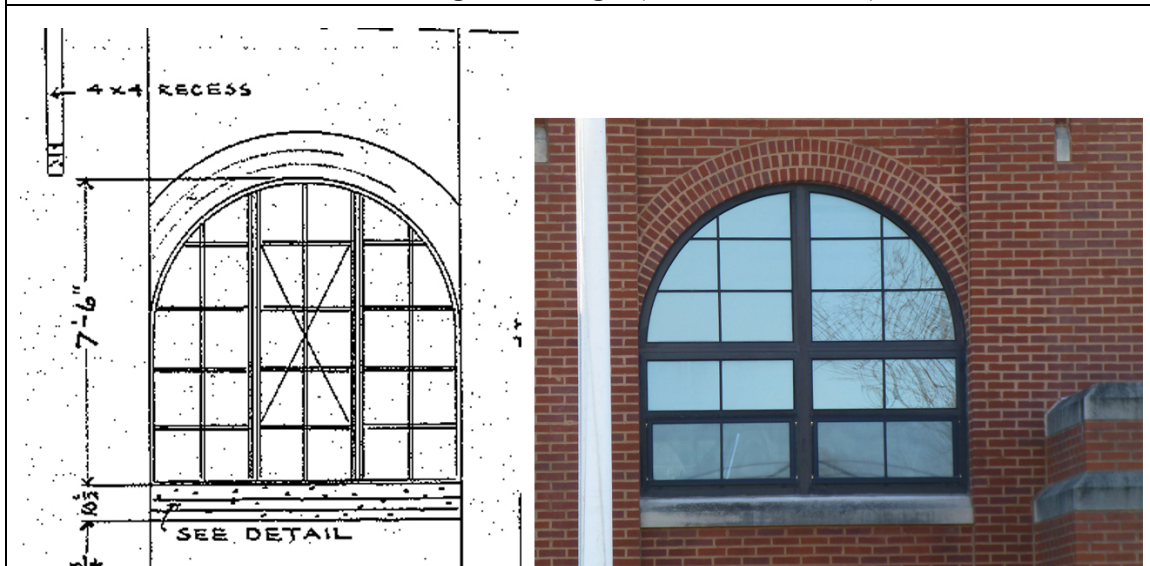




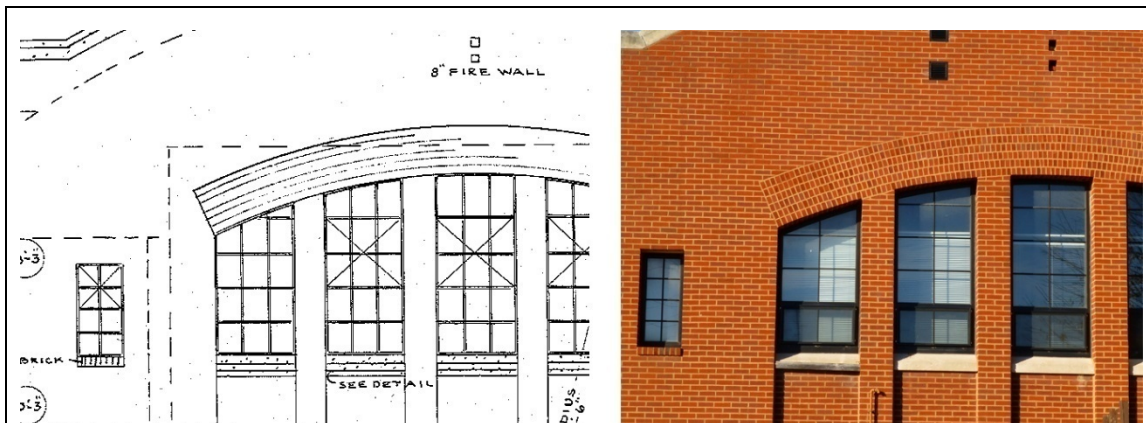
Right side of the west elevation (riding stadium): original design and materials on the left (original drawing), compared to the current condition of the elevation on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



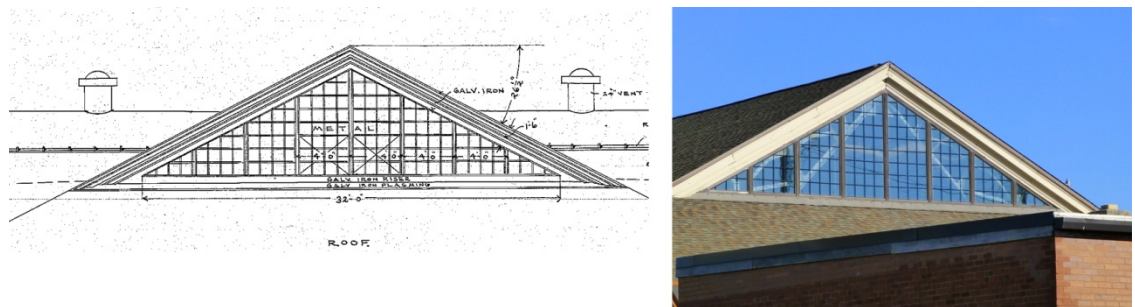
Entry bay on the north (front) elevation: original design and materials with multipane steel-sash industrial windows and metal and glass entry doors on the left (original drawing), compared to the current condition of the elevation with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum windows and metal door with sidelight on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



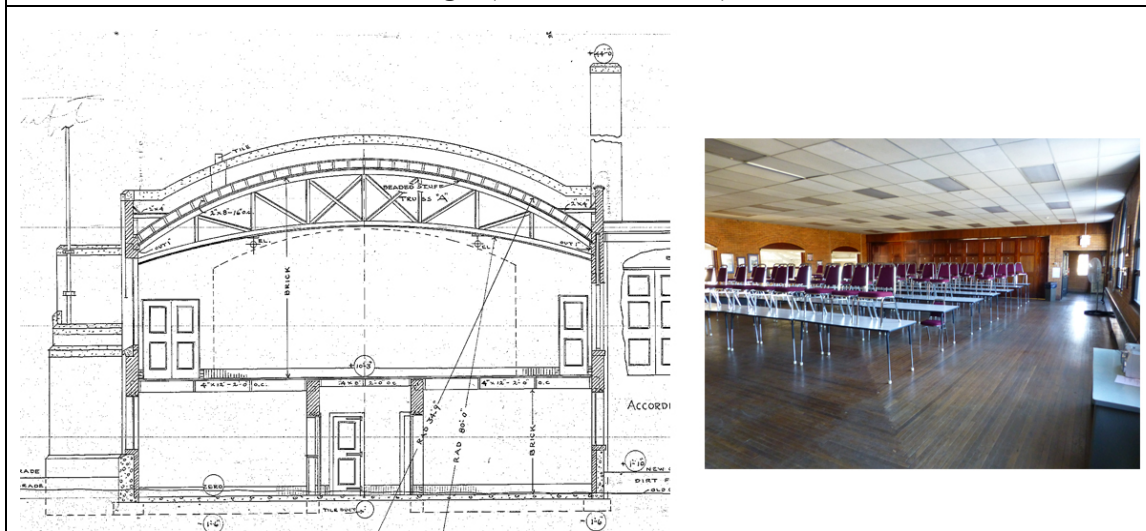
Arch windows on the north (front) elevation : original design and materials with multipane steel-sash industrial window on the left (original drawing), compared to the current condition of the elevation with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum window on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



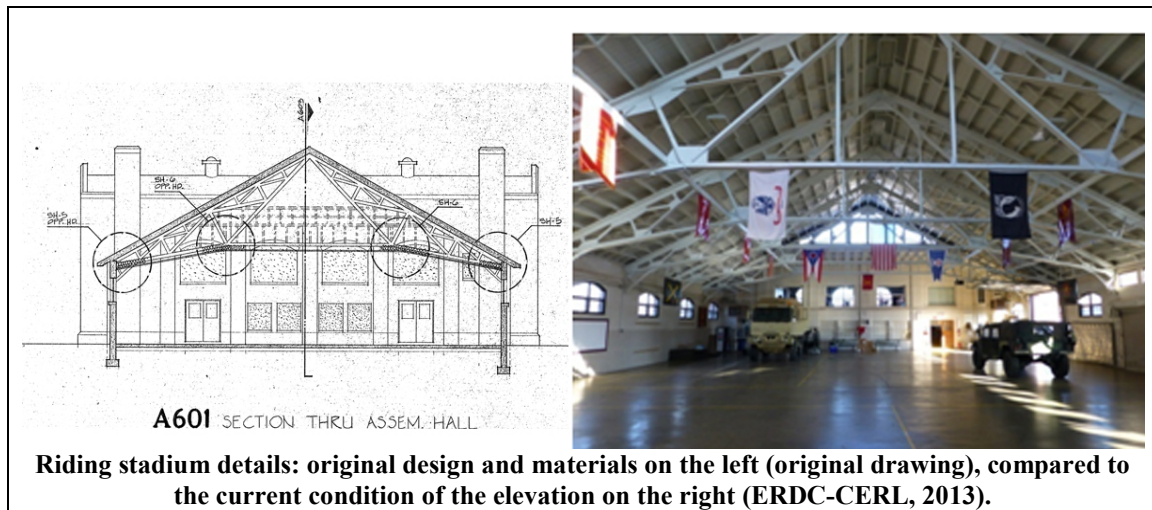
Windows on the second floor of the east and west elevations: original design and materials with multipane steel-sash industrial windows on the left (original drawing), compared to the current condition of the elevation with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum windows on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



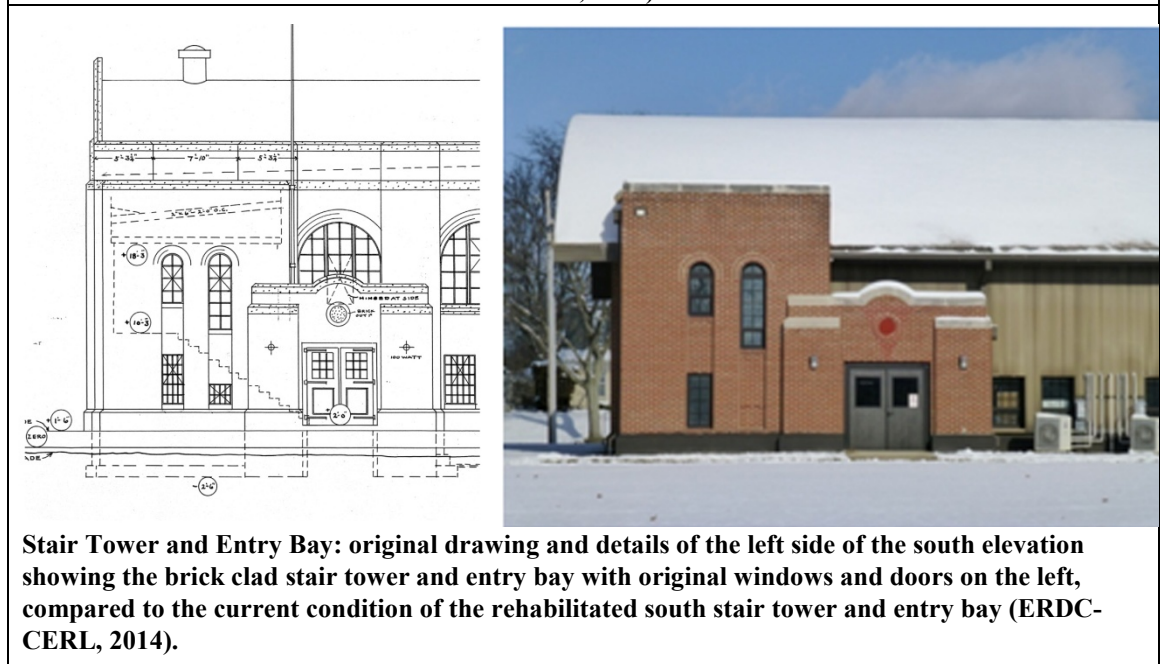
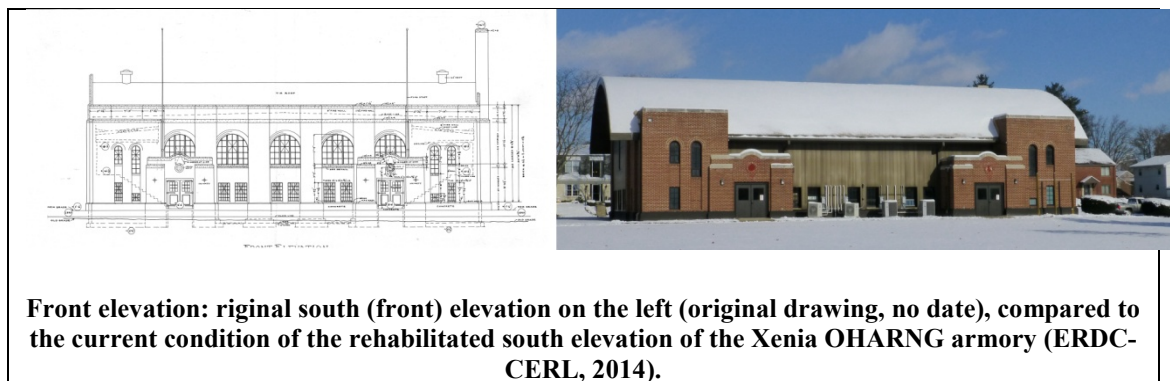
Triangular window on the south (rear) elevation of the riding stadium: original design and materials with multipane steel-sash industrial window on the left (original drawing), compared to the current condition of the elevation with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum window on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).

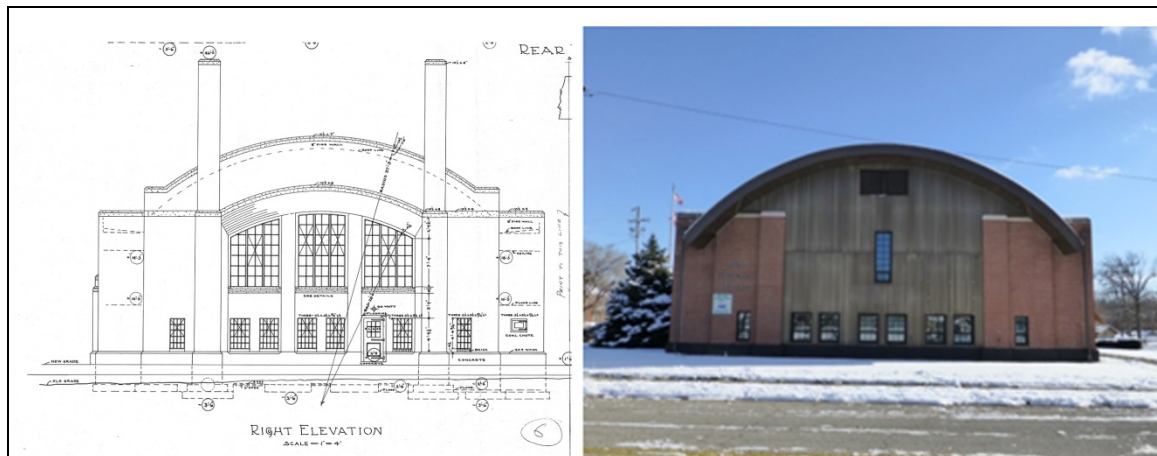


Drill hall details: original design and materials with open space and exposed truss system on the left (original drawing), compared to the current condition of the elevation with drop-ceiling tile added to the space on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).

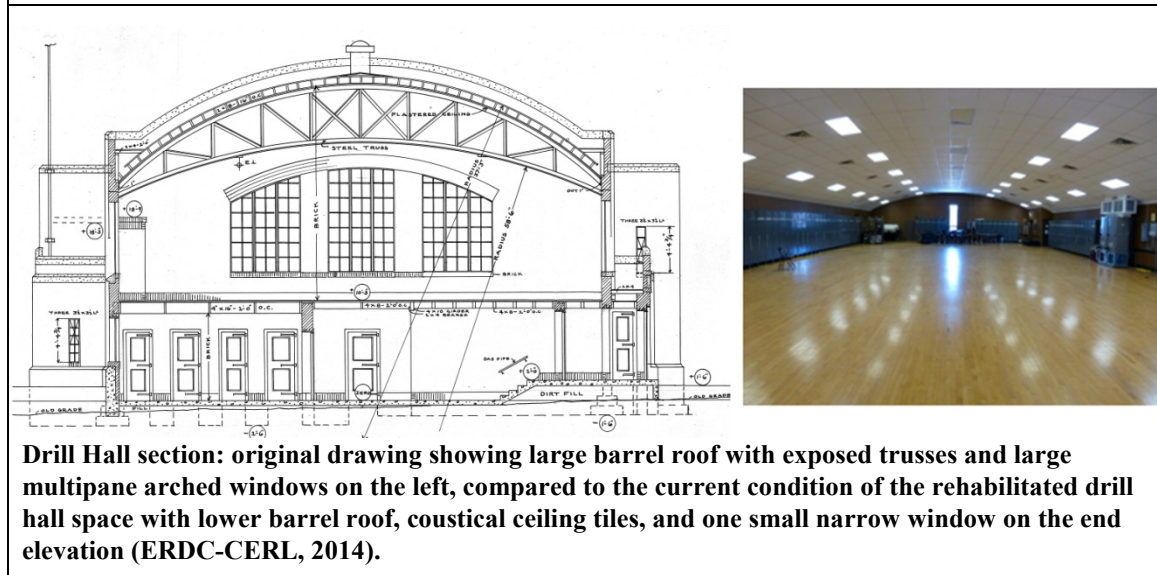


5.1.4 Xenia OHARNG Armory (1930)



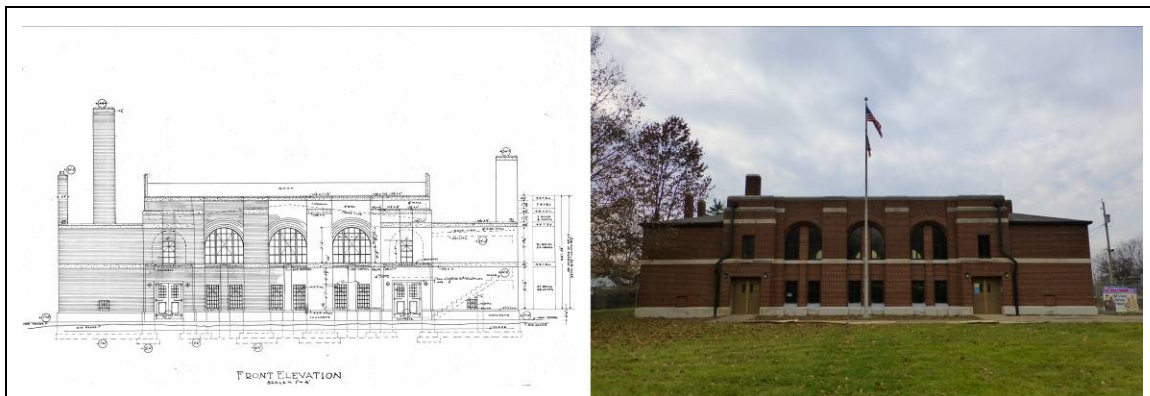


West elevation: original drawing and details showing the large multipane arched windows and two tall brick chimney stacks on the left, compared to the current condition of the west elevation with no arched windows, no chimneys, and the addition of metal-clad siding (ERDC-CERL, 2014).

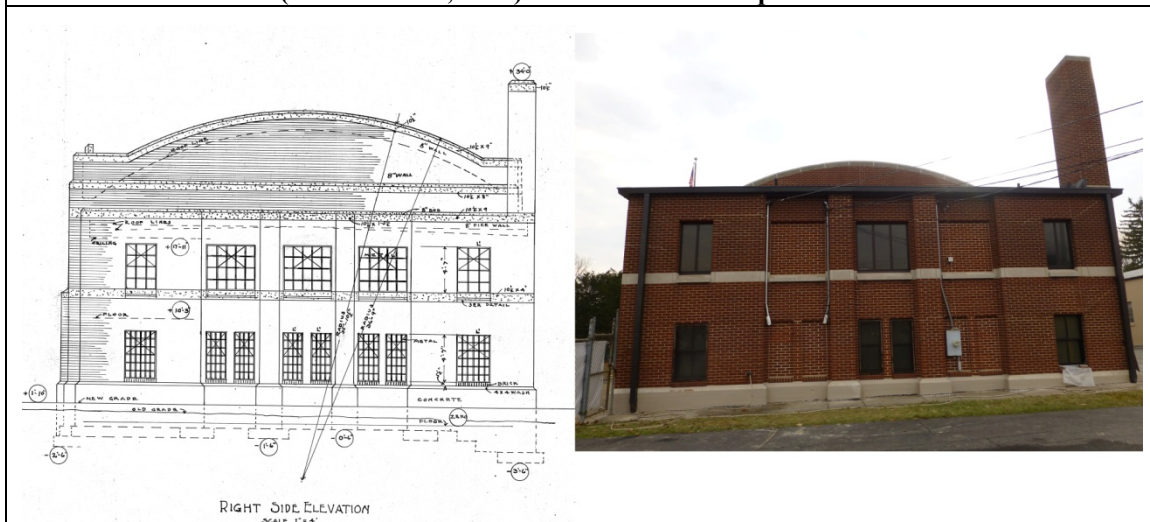


Drill Hall section: original drawing showing large barrel roof with exposed trusses and large multipane arched windows on the left, compared to the current condition of the rehabilitated drill hall space with lower barrel roof, coustical ceiling tiles, and one small narrow window on the end elevation (ERDC-CERL, 2014).

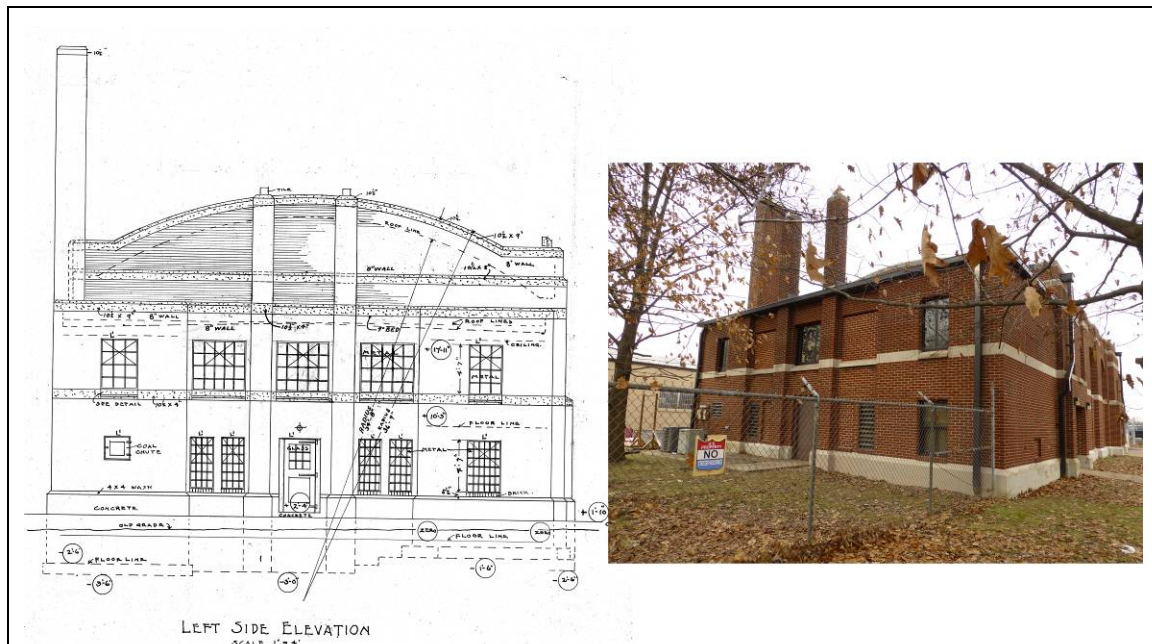
5.1.5 Akron-Hawkins OHARNG Armory (1937)



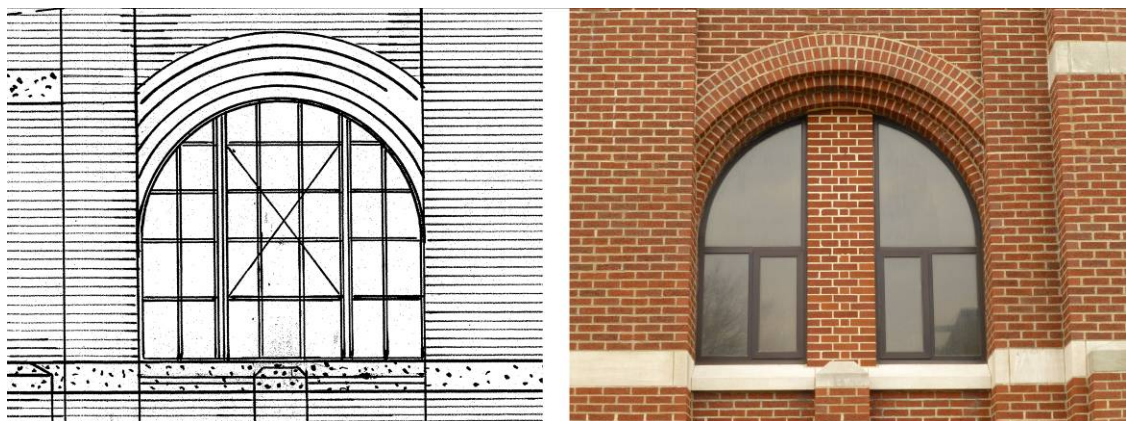
East (front) elevation: original (1937 drawing) on the left and current photograph on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013). Note the window replacement.



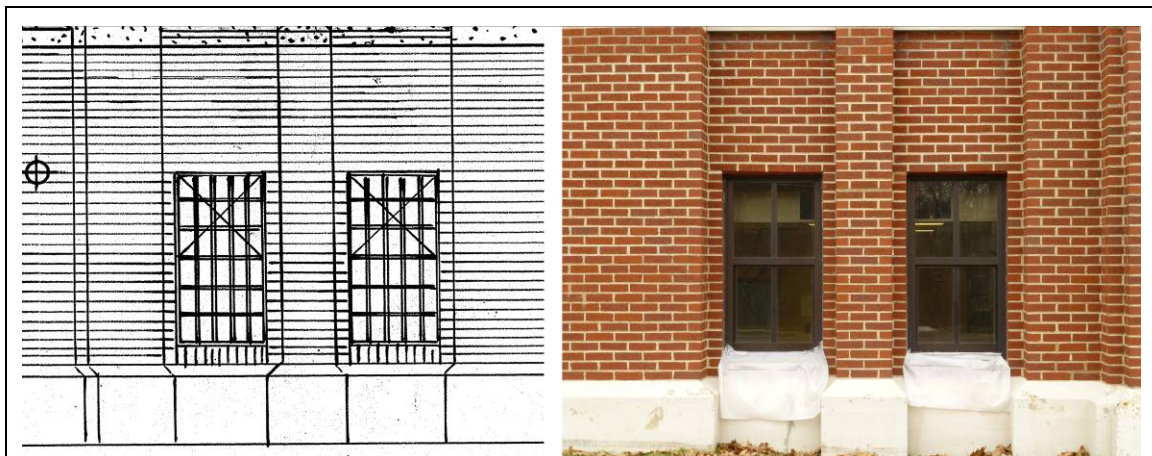
North elevation: original (1937 drawing) on the left and current photograph on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013). Note that some of the original windows have been removed and filled with brick.



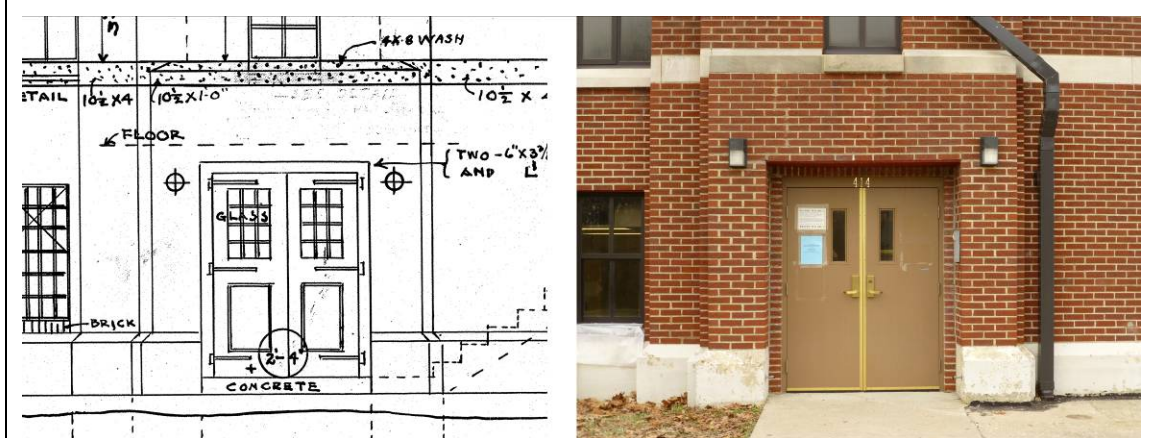
South elevation: original (1937 drawing) on the left and current photograph on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013). Note that some of the original windows have been removed and filled with brick.



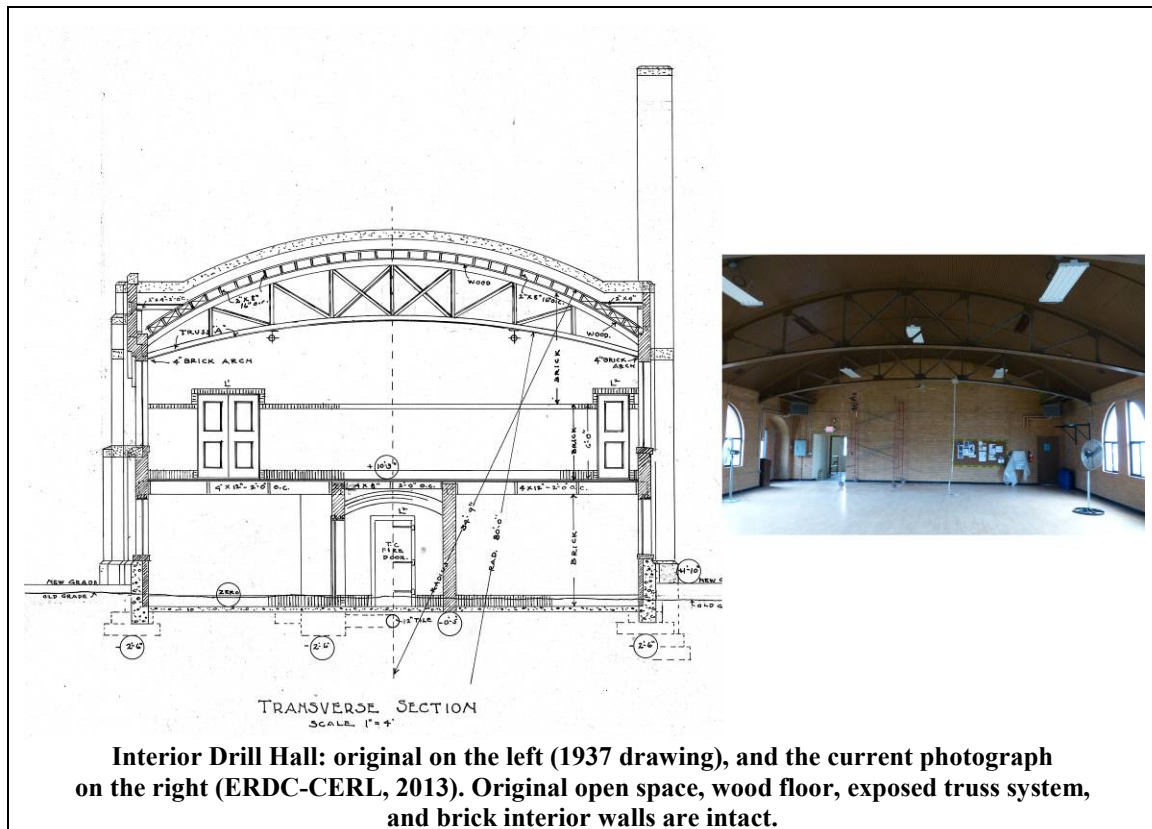
Arched window comparison: original (1937 drawing) on the left and the current photograph on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013). Original multipane metal-sash awning arch window was replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum slider windows with brick divider infill.



Rectangular window comparison: original on the left (1937 drawing), and the current photograph on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013). Original multipane metal-sash awning window was replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum windows.

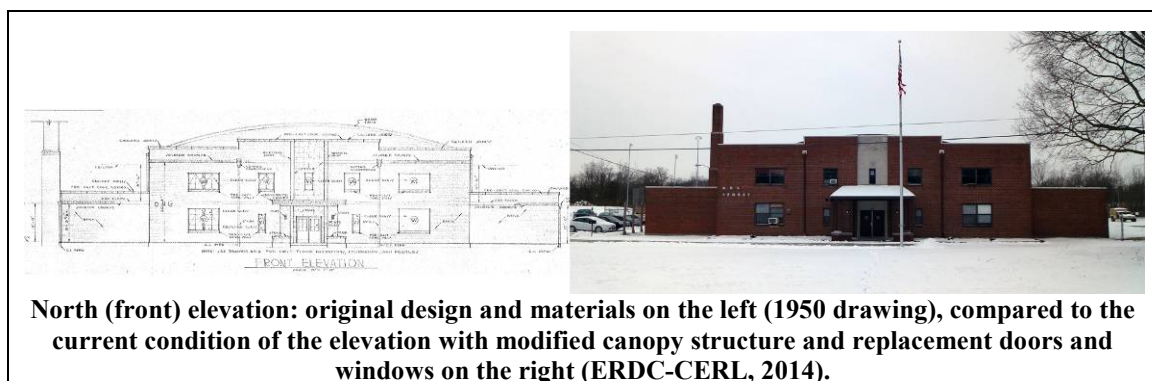


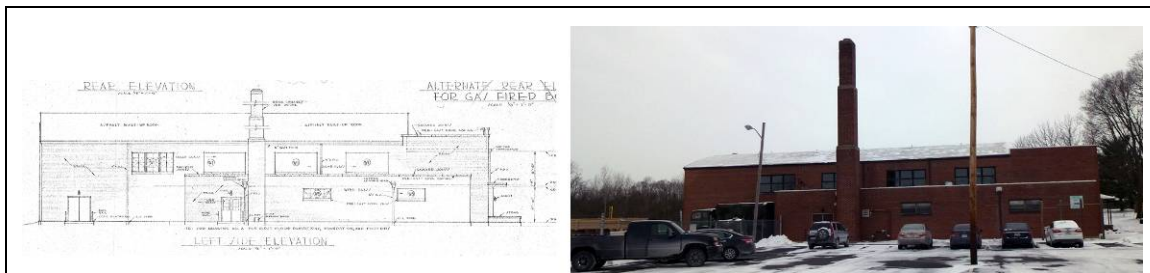
Door comparison: original (1937 drawing) on the left and the current photograph on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013). Original multipane metal-sash awning arch window was replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum slider window with brick divider infill.



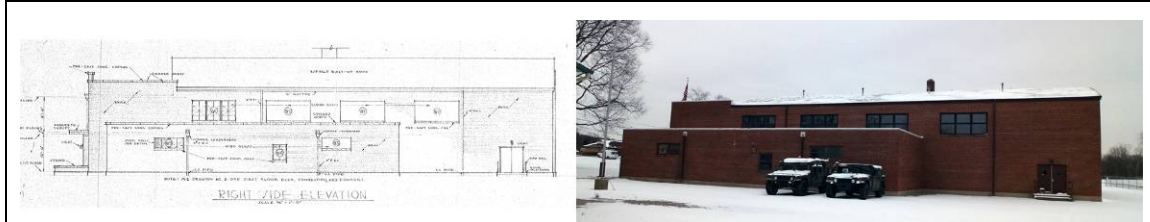
5.2 1946–1968 Era – comparison images

5.2.1 Lebanon OHARNG Armory (1951) – Type A

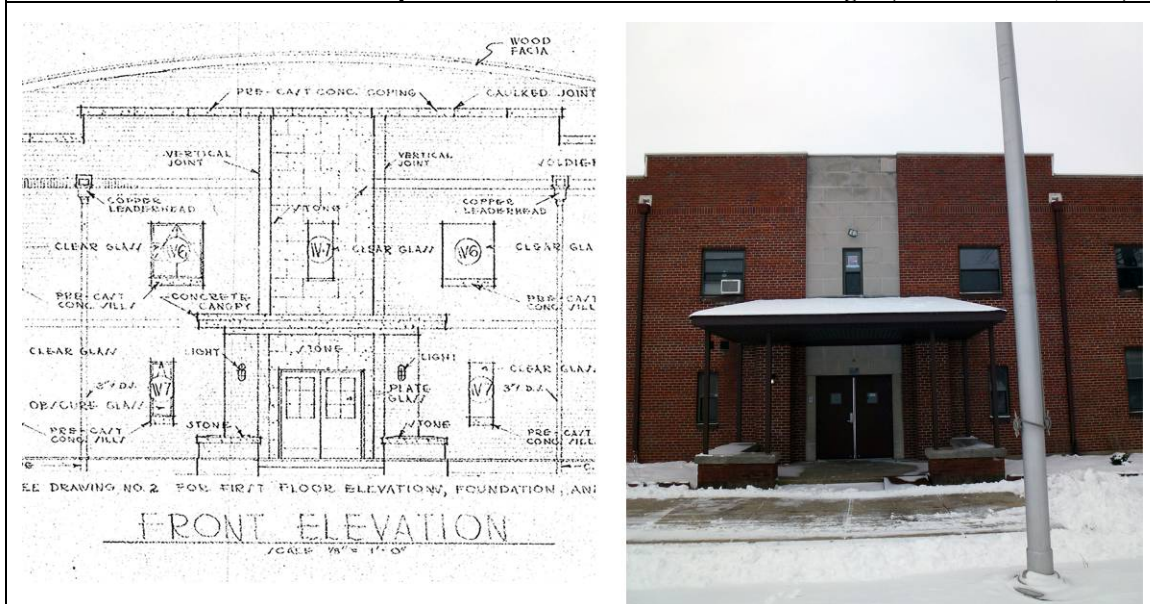




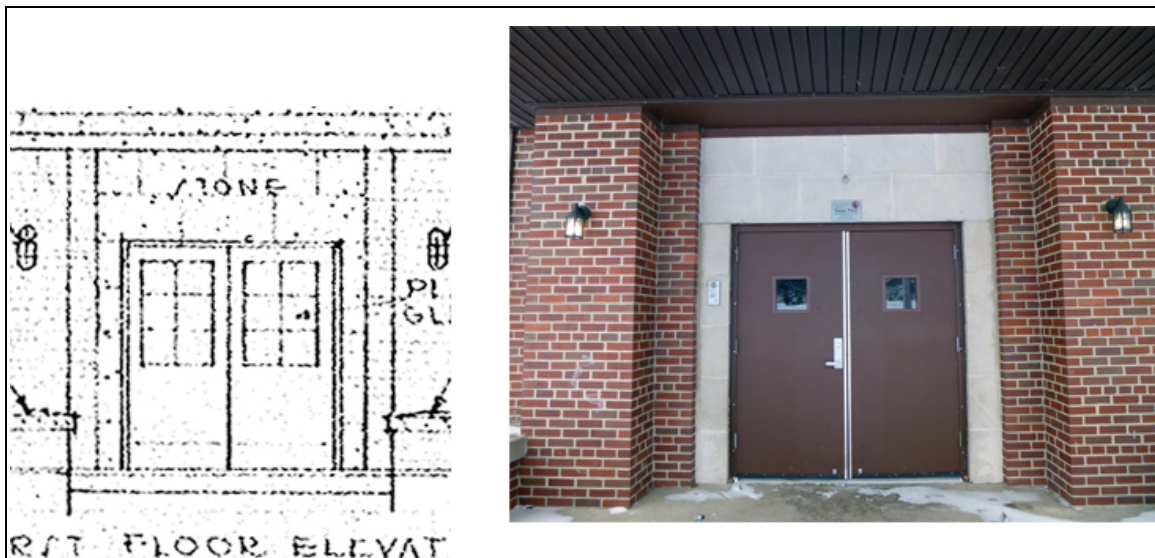
East elevation: original design and materials on the left (1950 drawing), compared to the current condition of the elevation with replacement doors and windows on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



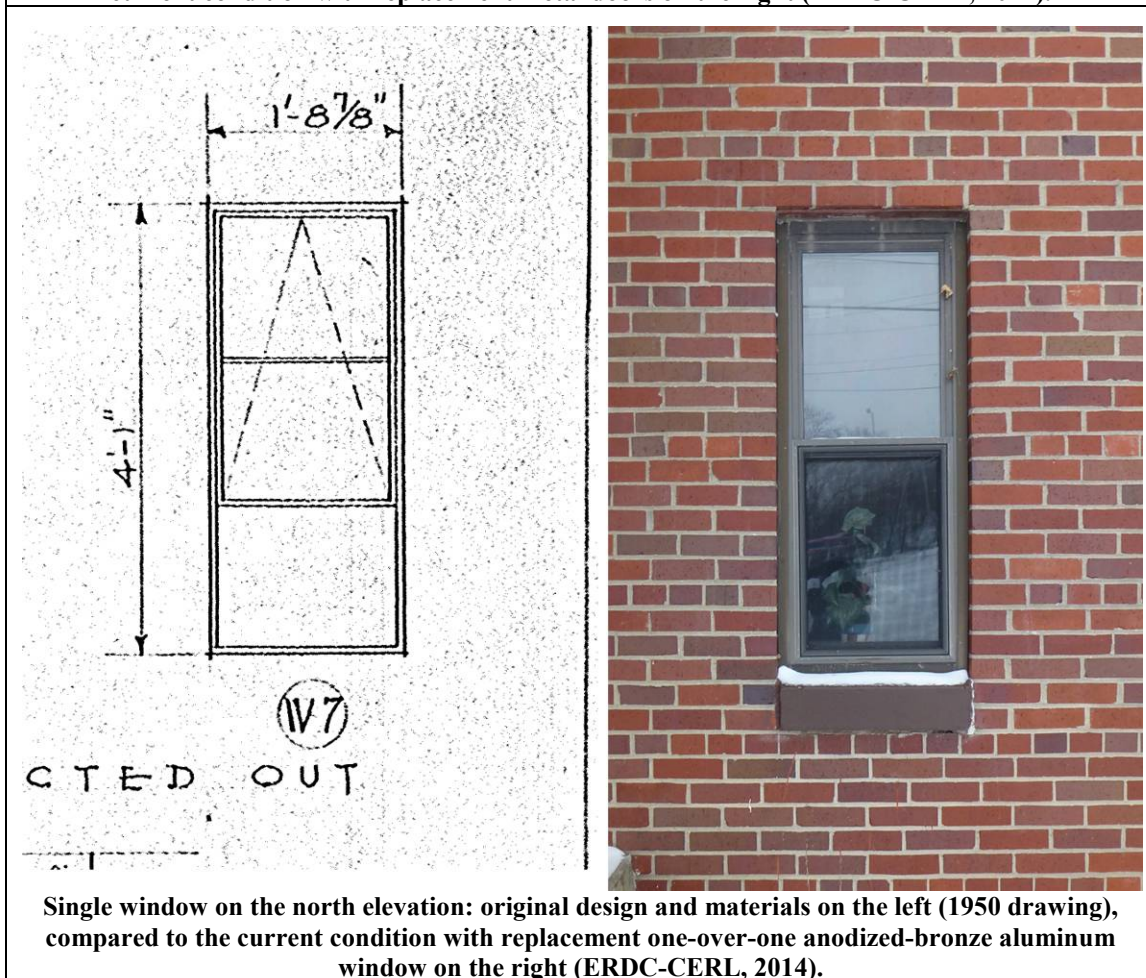
West elevation: original design and materials on the left (1950 drawing), compared to the current condition of the elevation with replacement doors and windows on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



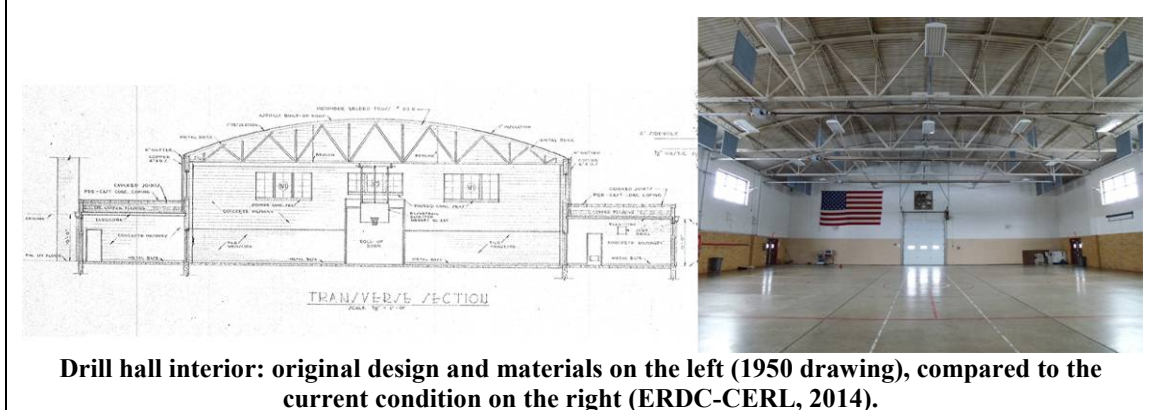
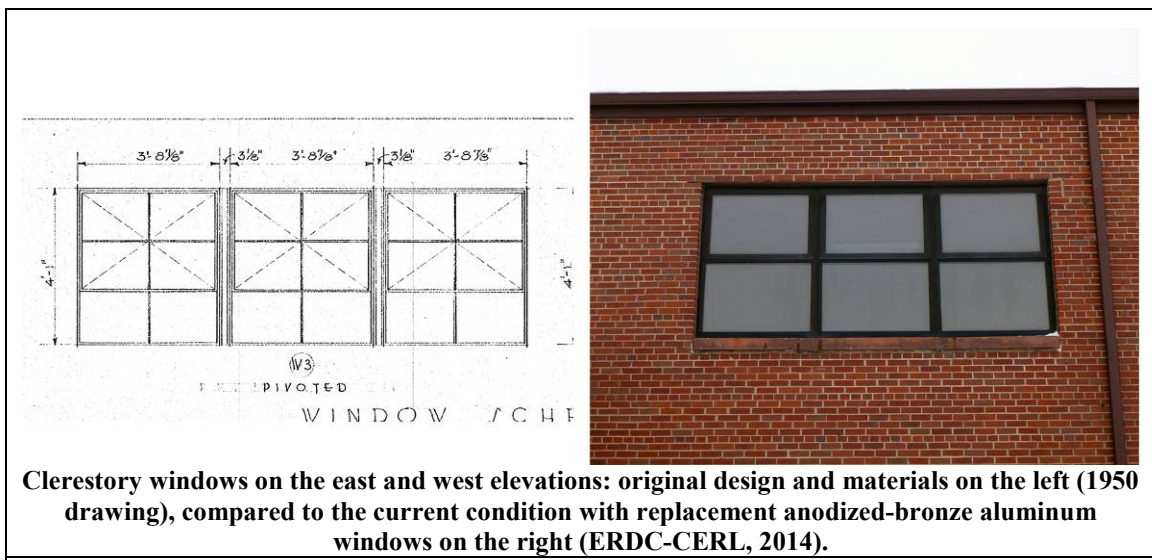
Main entry on north elevation: original design and materials on the left (1950 drawing), compared to the current condition of the elevation with modified canopy structure and replacement doors and windows on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2014).

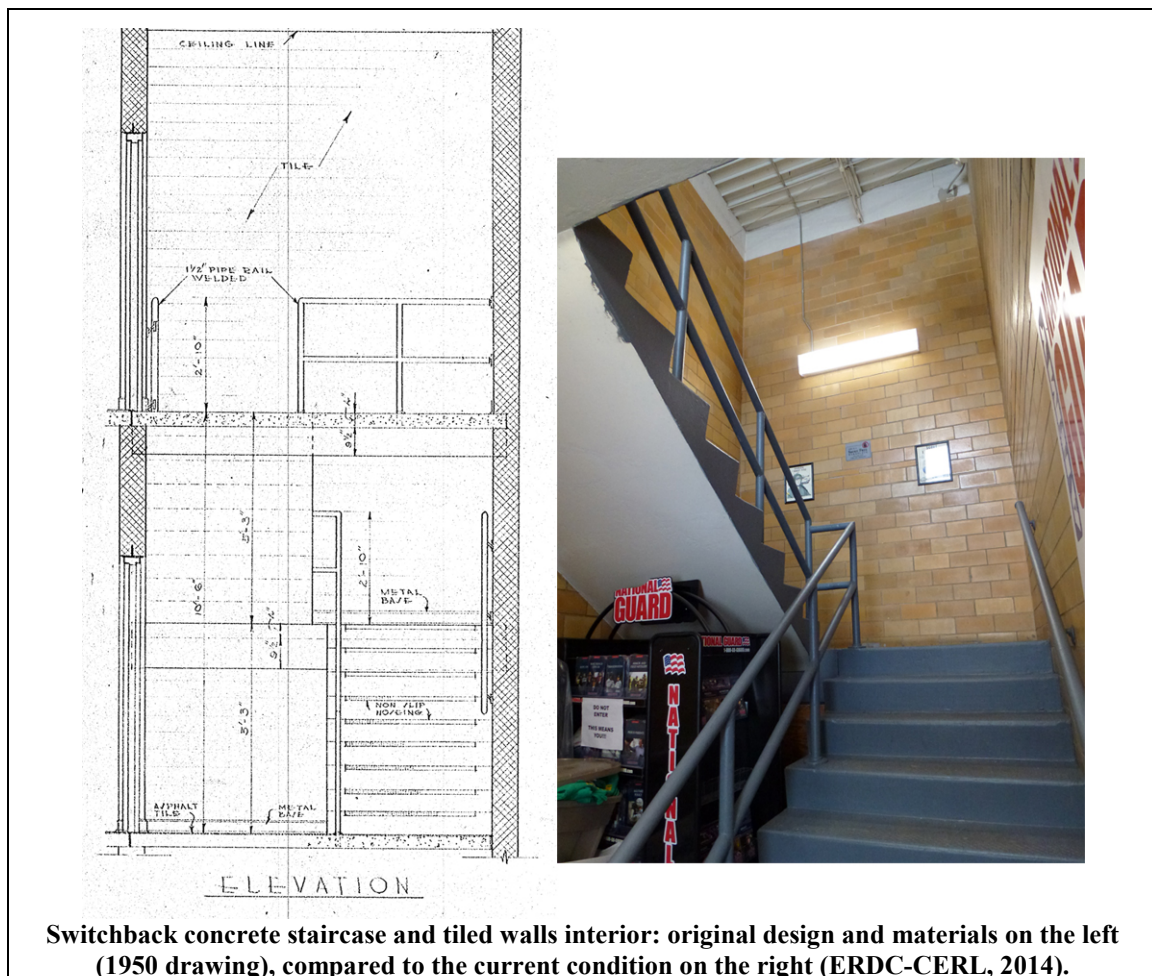


Main entry doors: original design and materials on the left (1950 drawing), compared to the current condition with replacement metal doors on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2014).

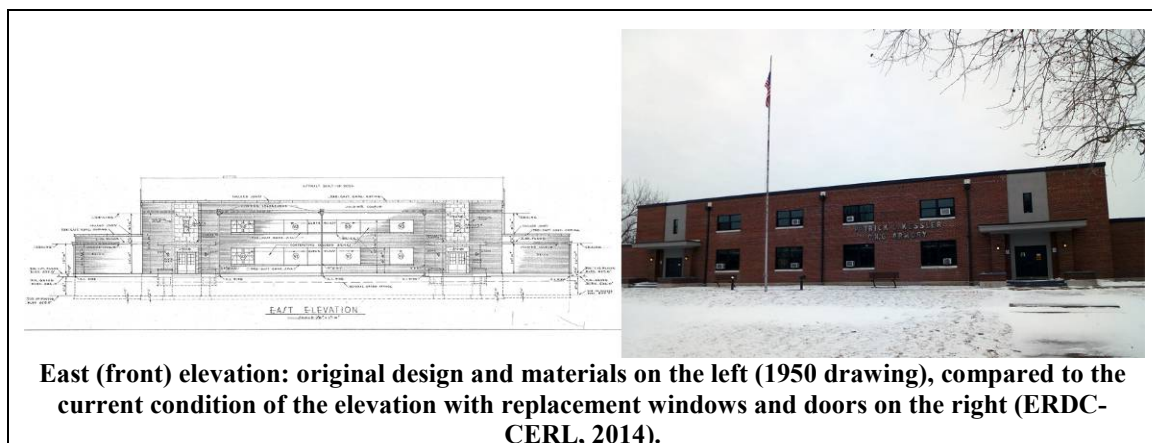


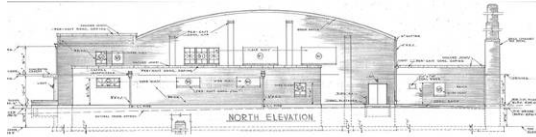
Single window on the north elevation: original design and materials on the left (1950 drawing), compared to the current condition with replacement one-over-one anodized-bronze aluminum window on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



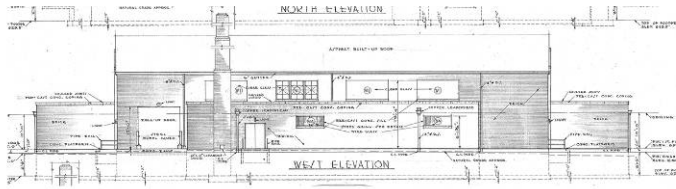


5.2.2 Middletown OHARNG Armory (1951) – Type A

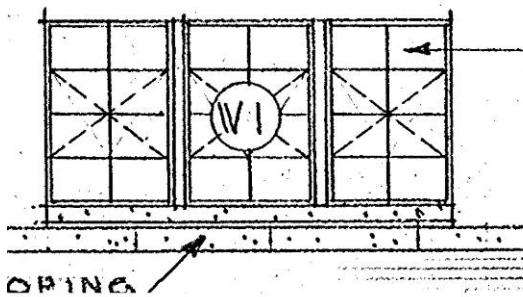




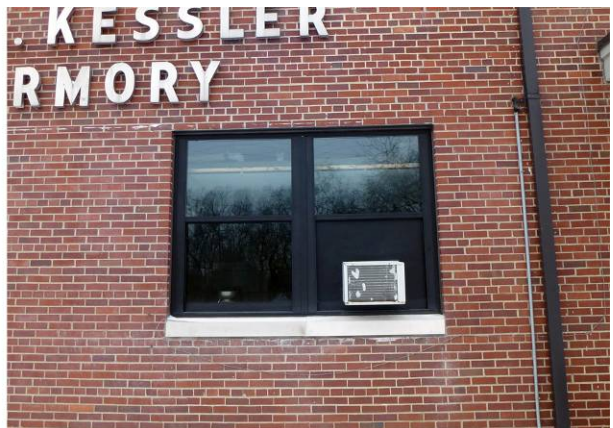
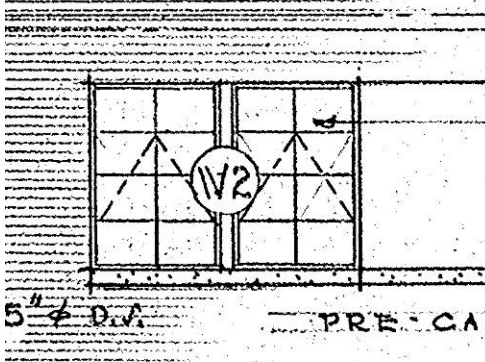
North elevation: original design and materials on the left (1950 drawing), compared to the current condition of the elevation with replacement windows and doors on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



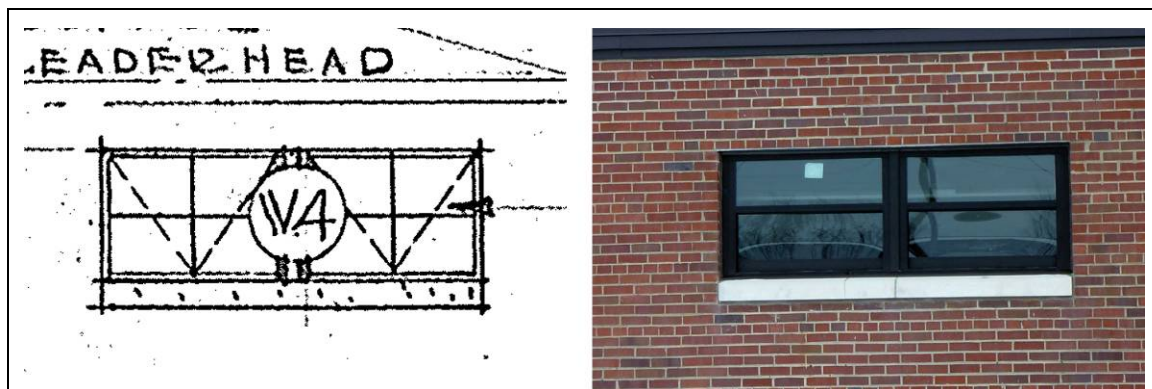
South elevation: original design and materials on the left (1950 drawing), compared to the current condition of the elevation with replacement windows and doors on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



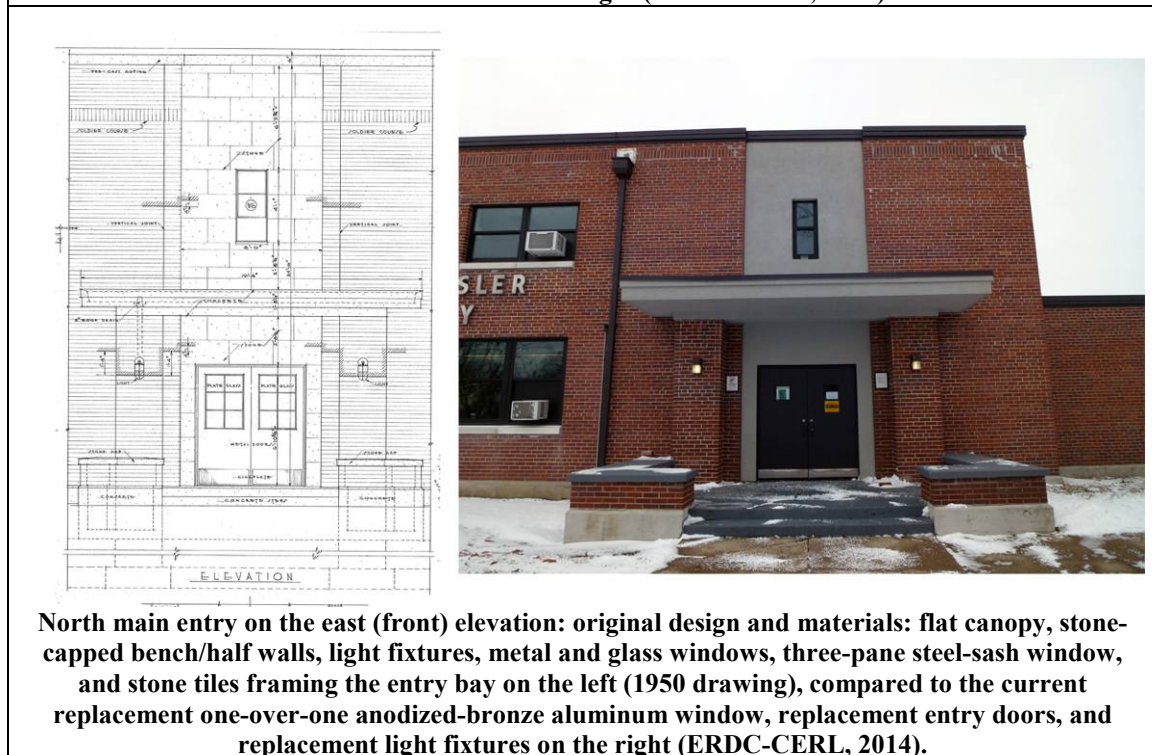
Clerestory window on the north and south elevations: original design and materials with and multipane steel-sash windows on the left (1950 drawing), compared to the current replacement one-over-one anodized-bronze aluminum windows on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



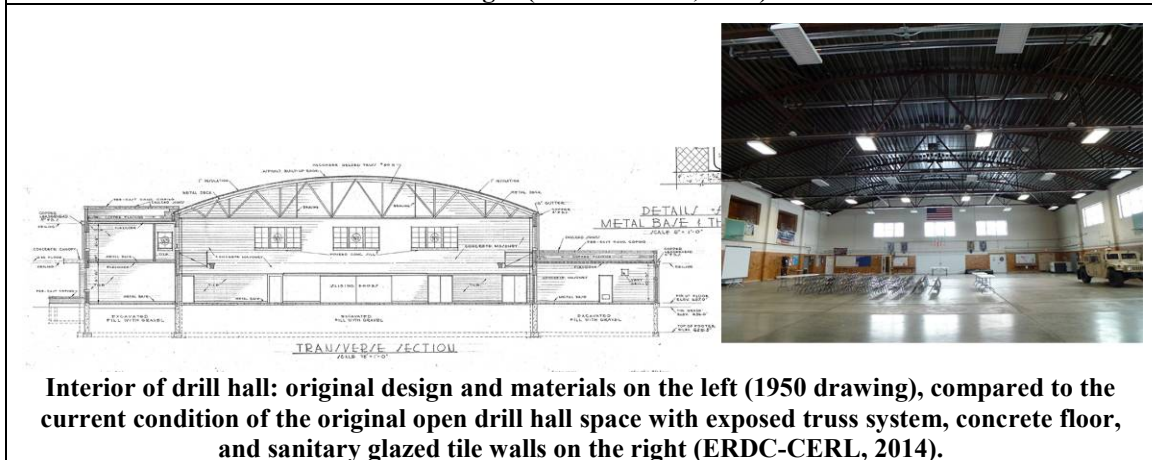
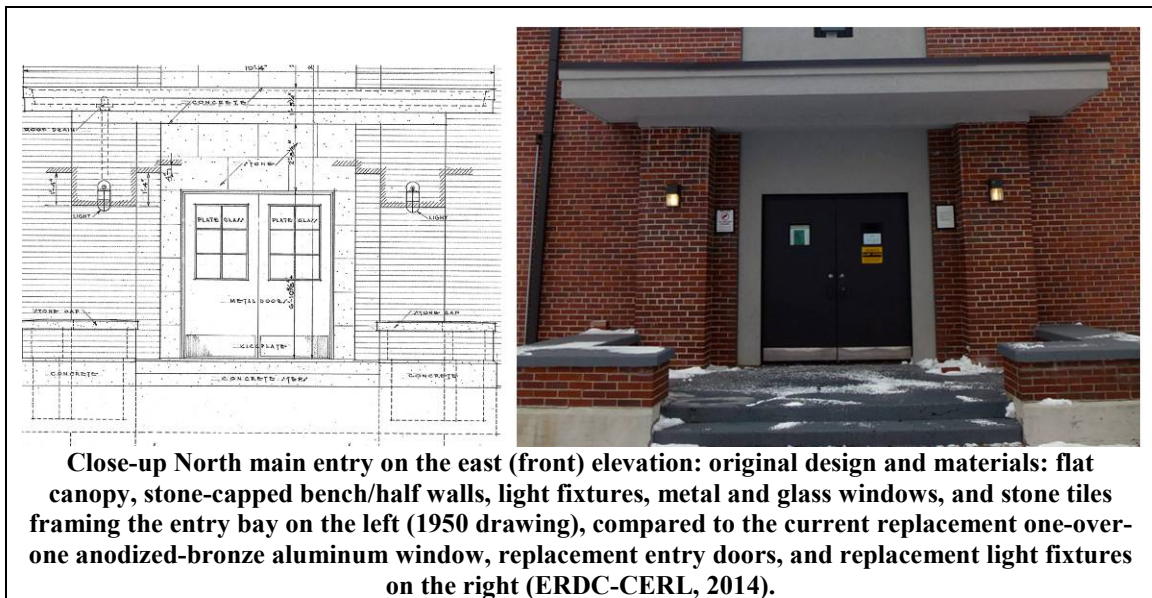
Paired windows on the east (front) elevation: original design and materials and multipane steel-sash windows on the left (1950 drawing), compared to the current replacement one-over-one anodized-bronze aluminum windows on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2014).

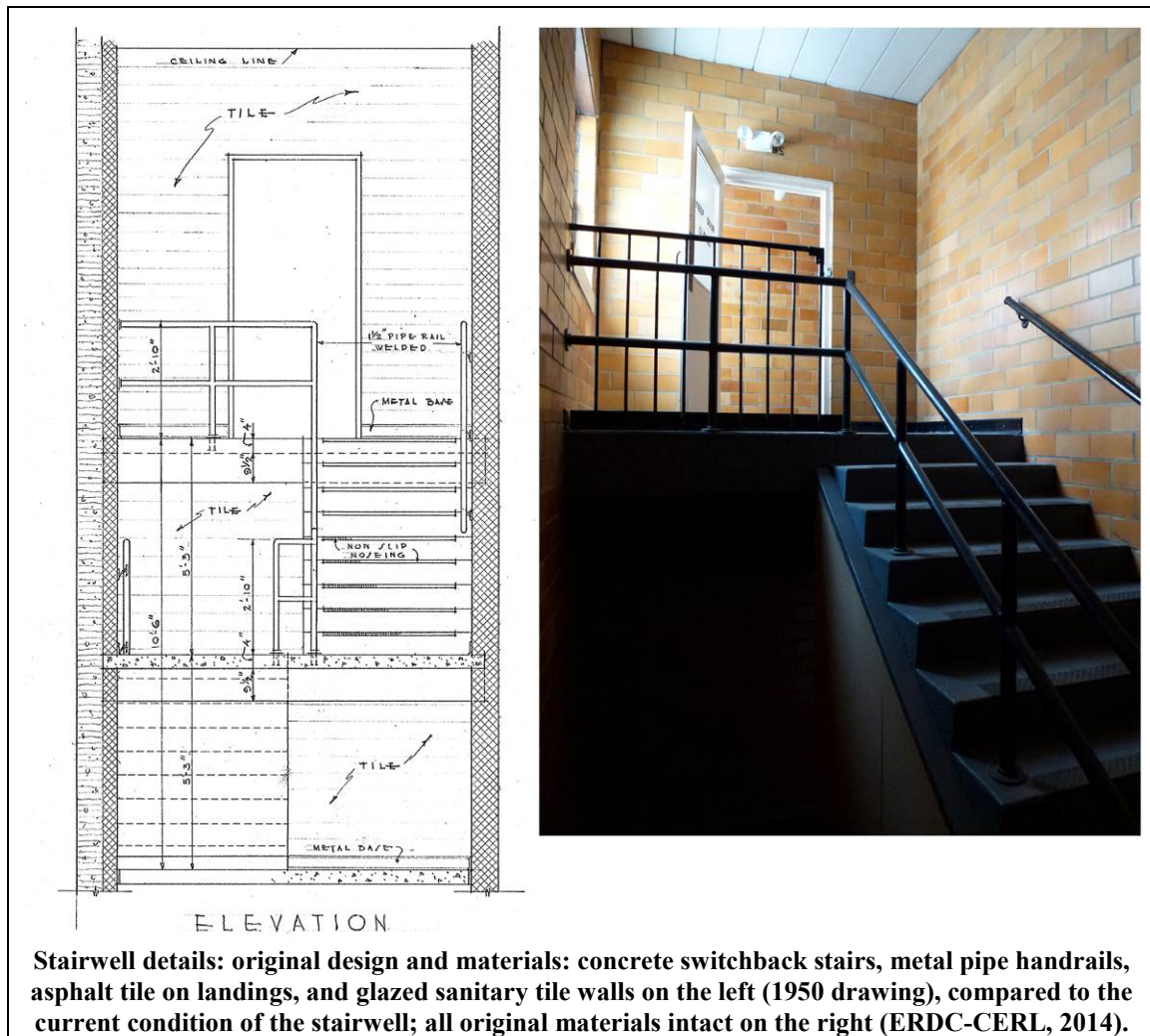


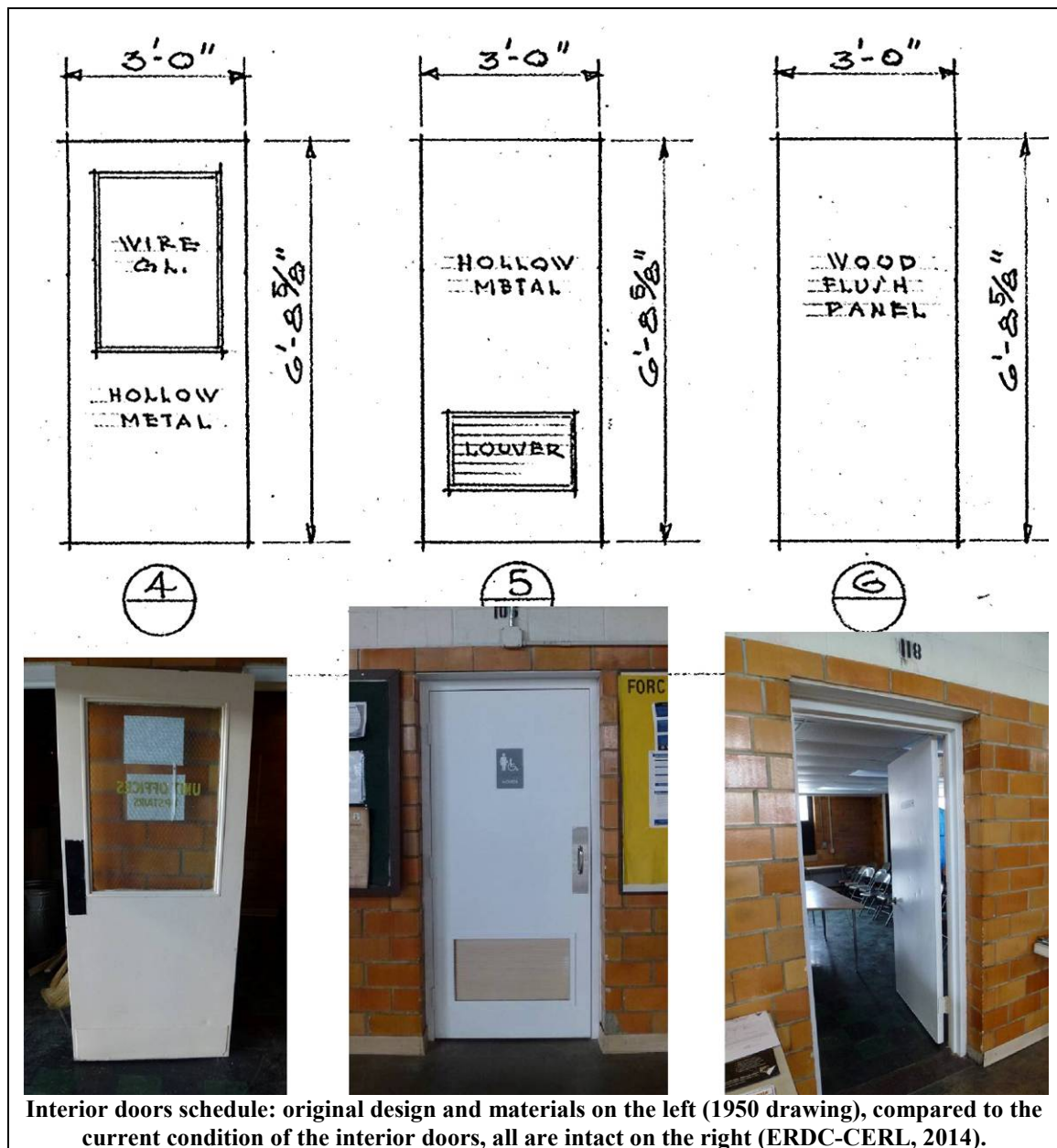
Smaller paired windows: original design and materials and multipane steel-sash windows on the left (1950 drawing), compared to the current replacement one-over-one anodized-bronze aluminum windows on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2014).

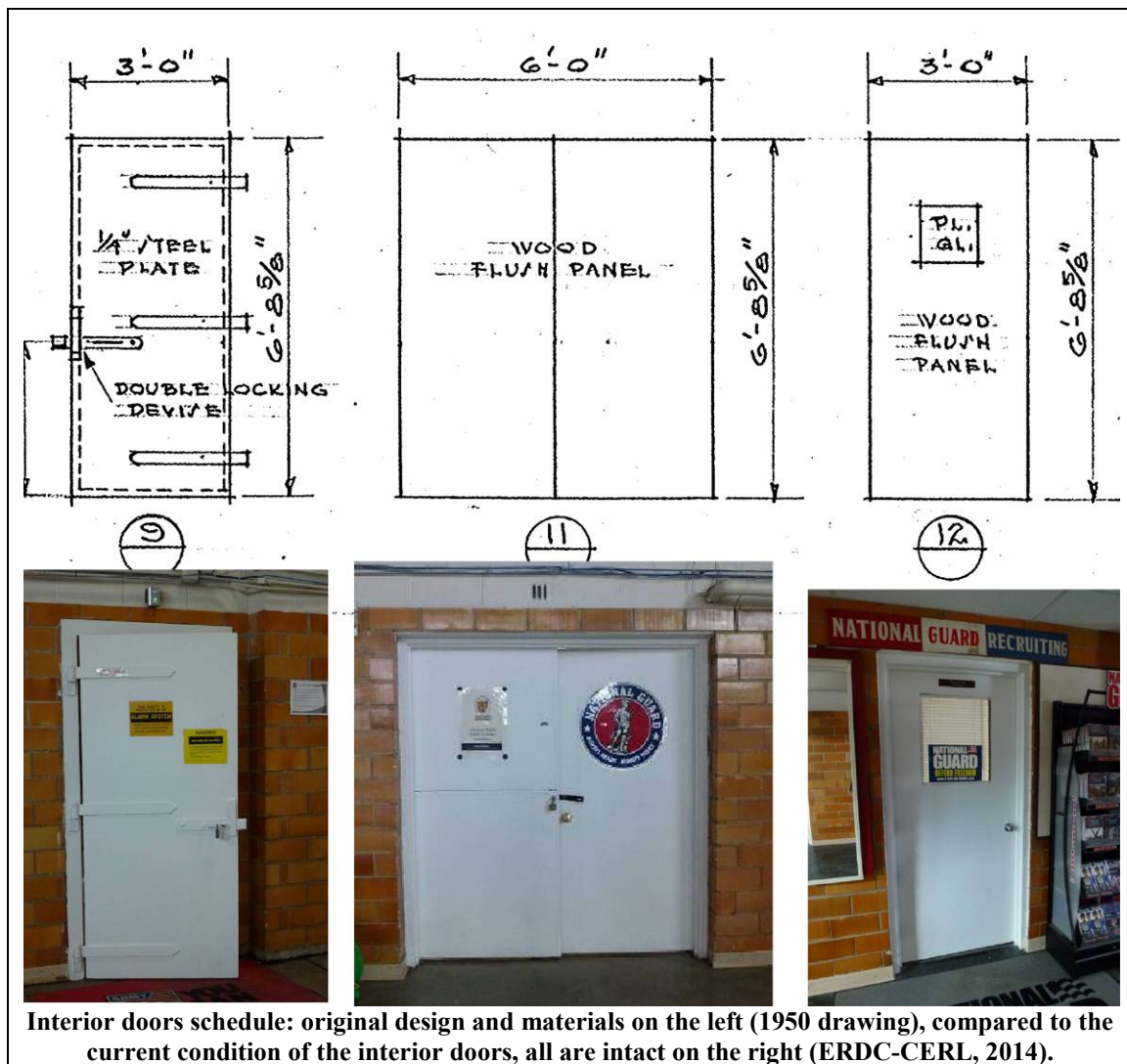


North main entry on the east (front) elevation: original design and materials: flat canopy, stone-capped bench/half walls, light fixtures, metal and glass windows, three-pane steel-sash window, and stone tiles framing the entry bay on the left (1950 drawing), compared to the current replacement one-over-one anodized-bronze aluminum window, replacement entry doors, and replacement light fixtures on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2014).

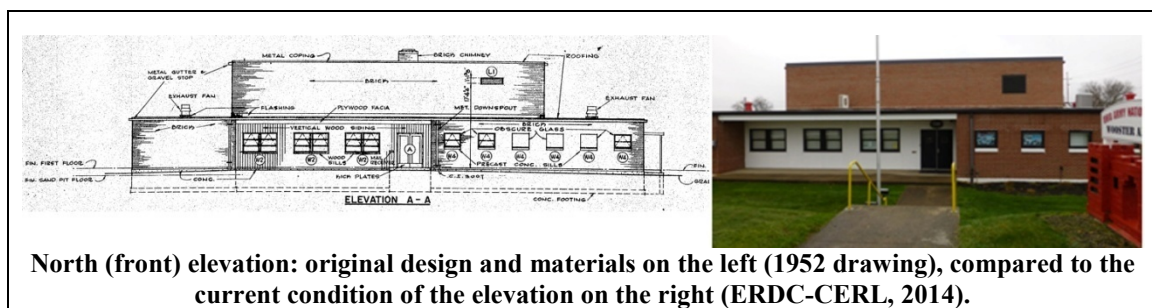


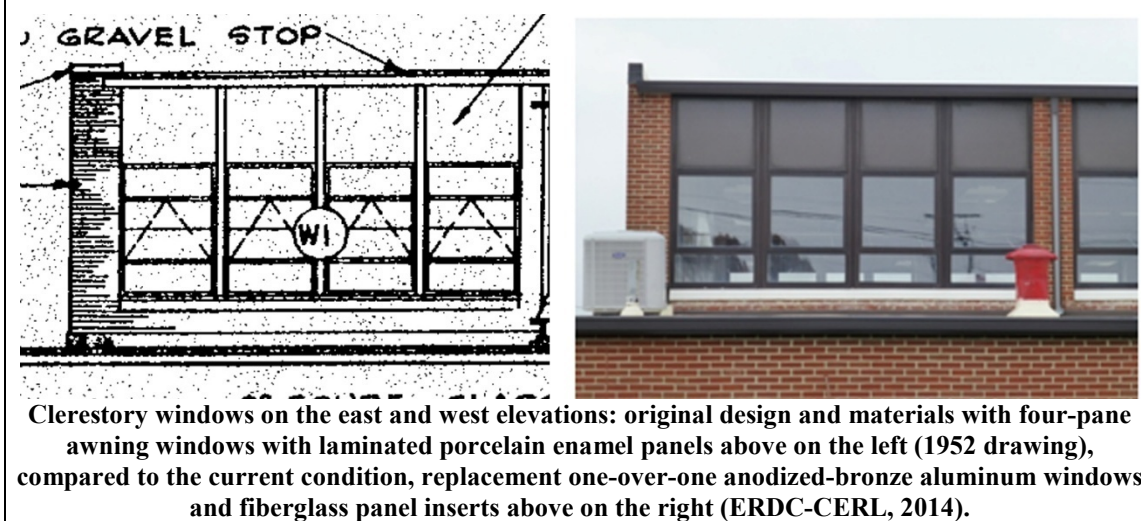
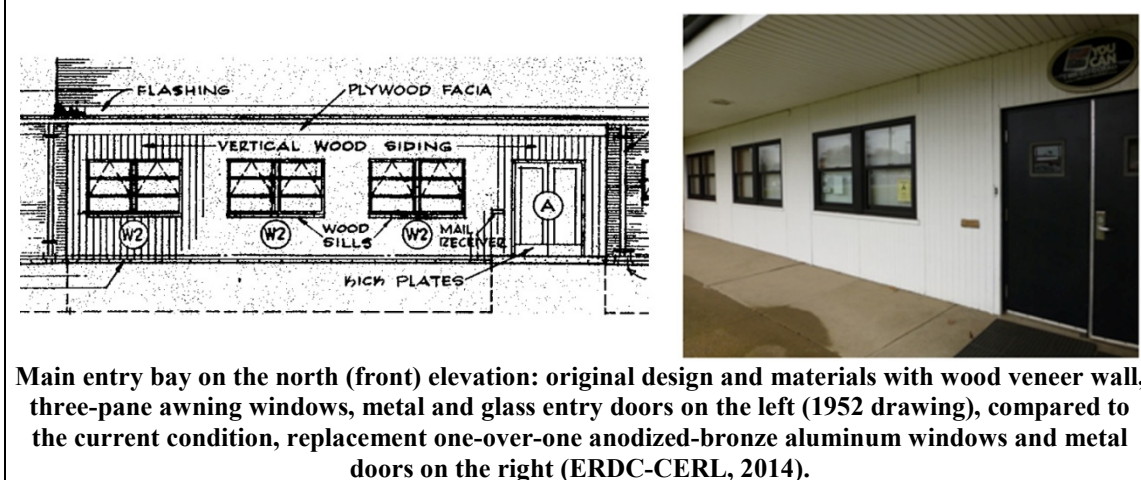
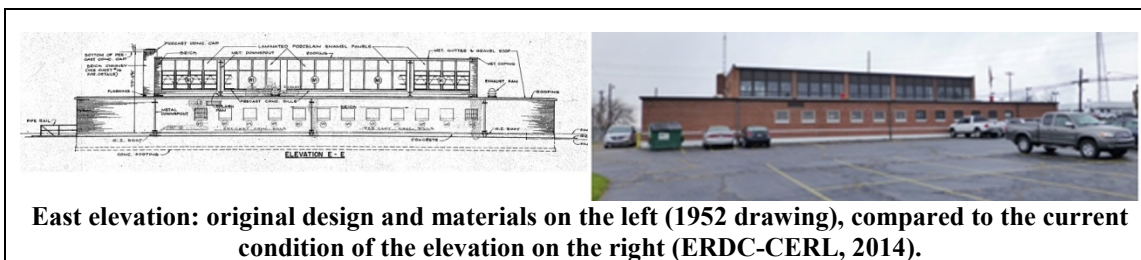


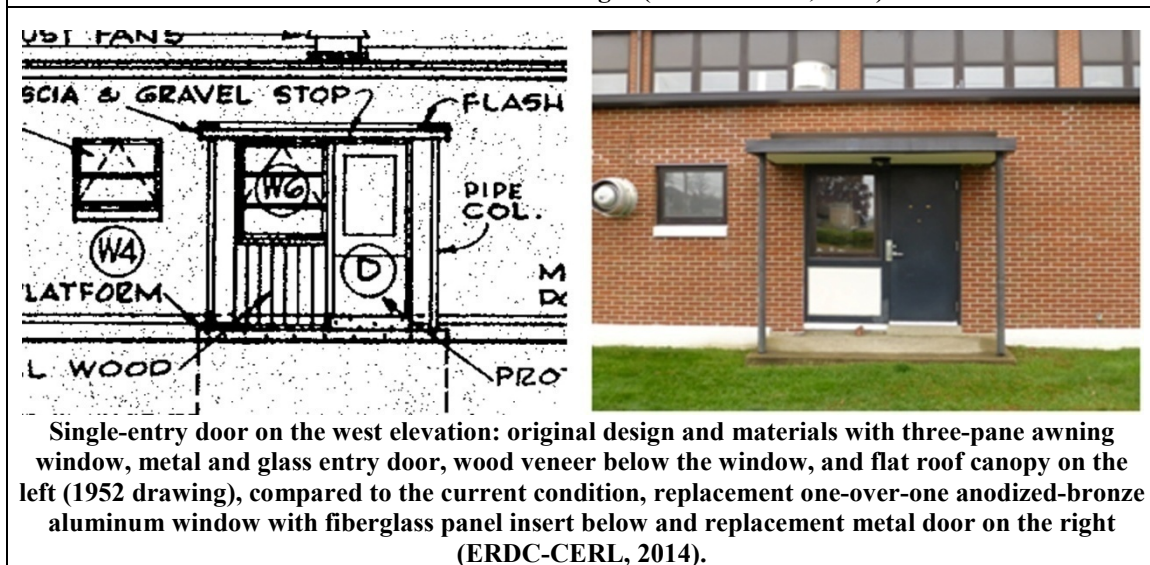
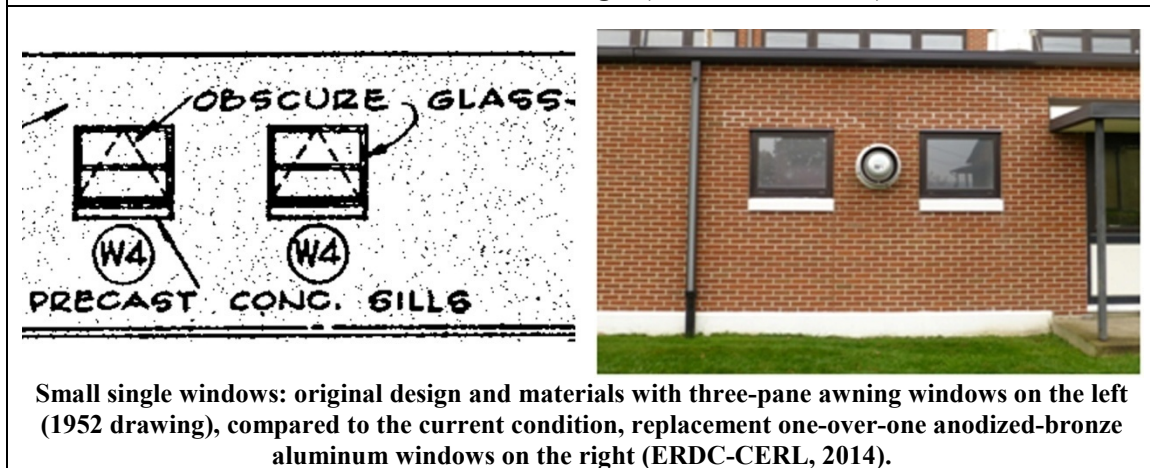
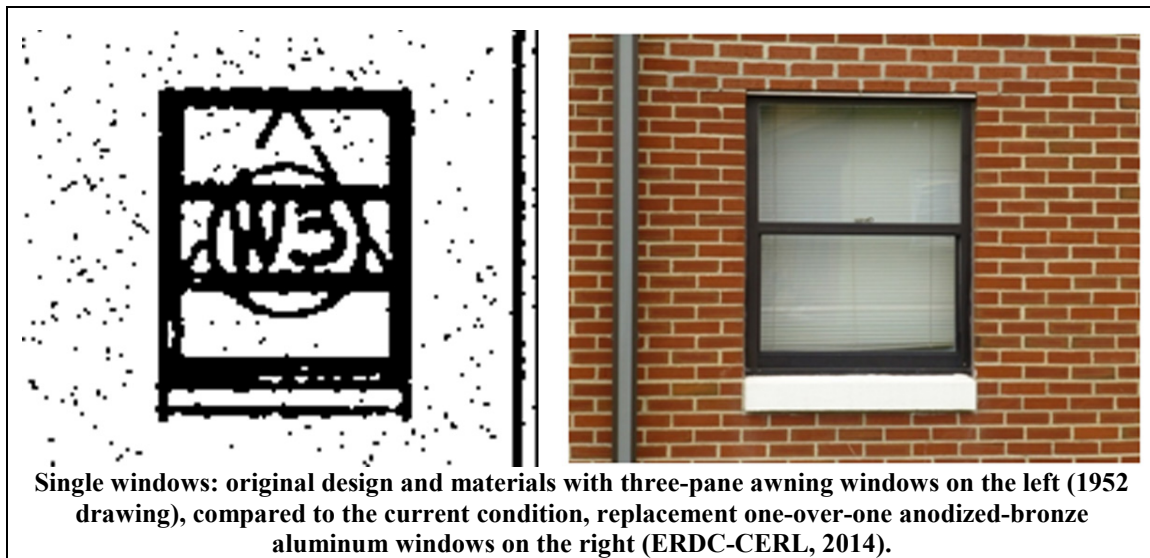


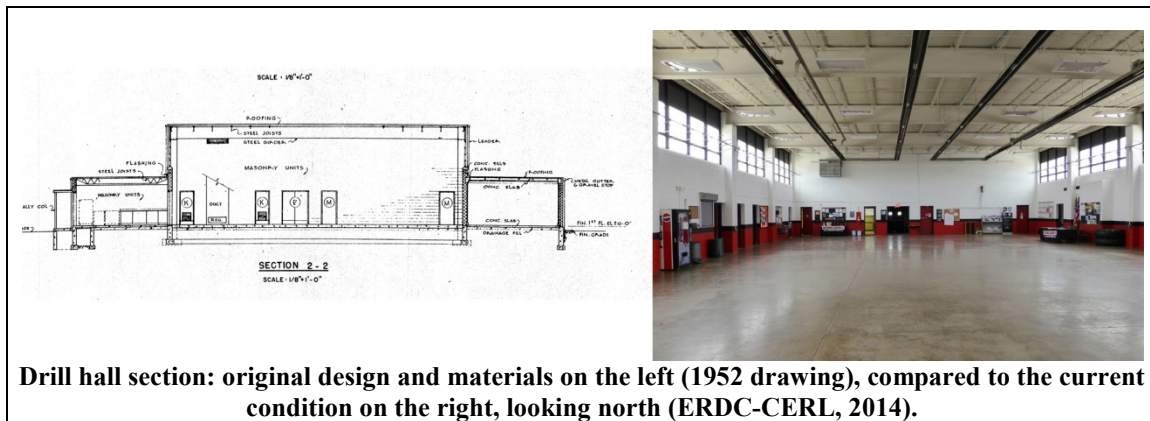


5.2.3 Wooster OHARNG Armory (1949) – Type B

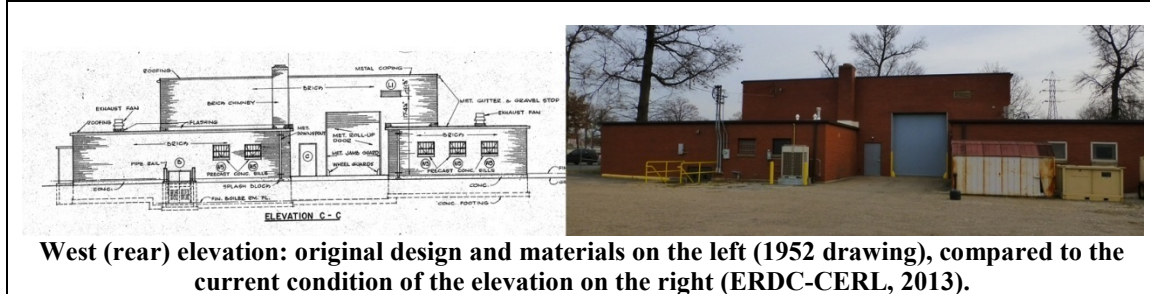
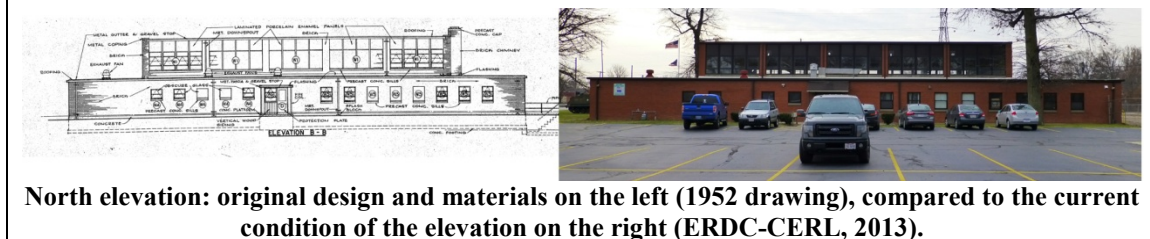
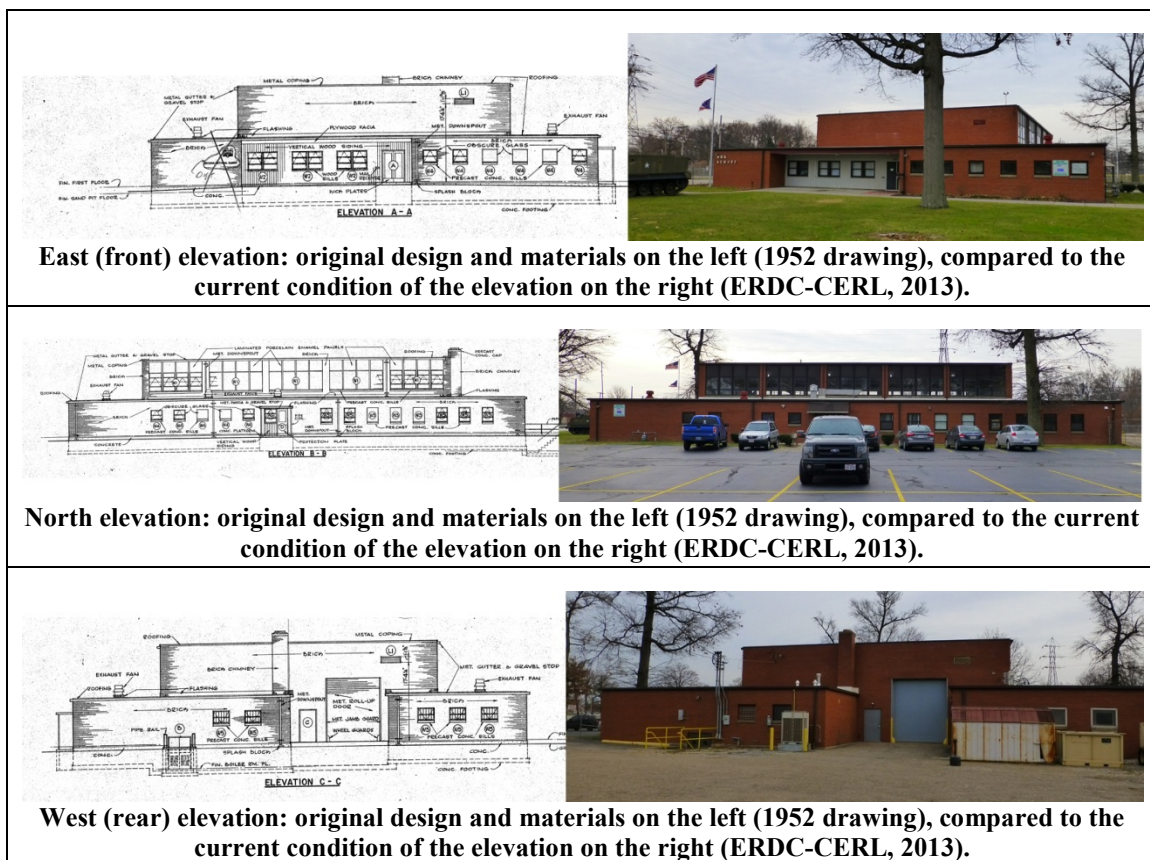


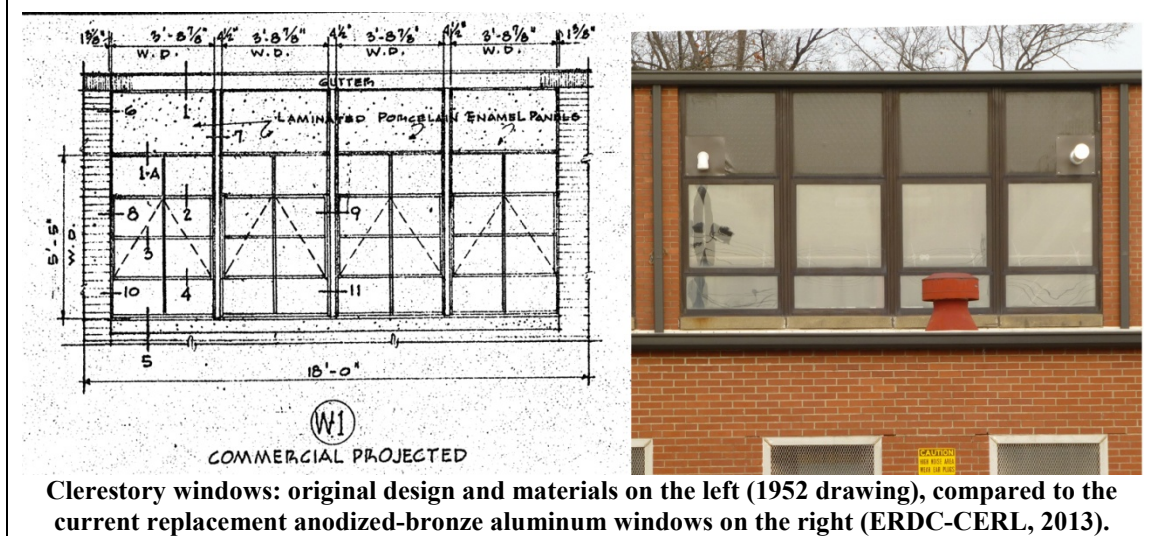
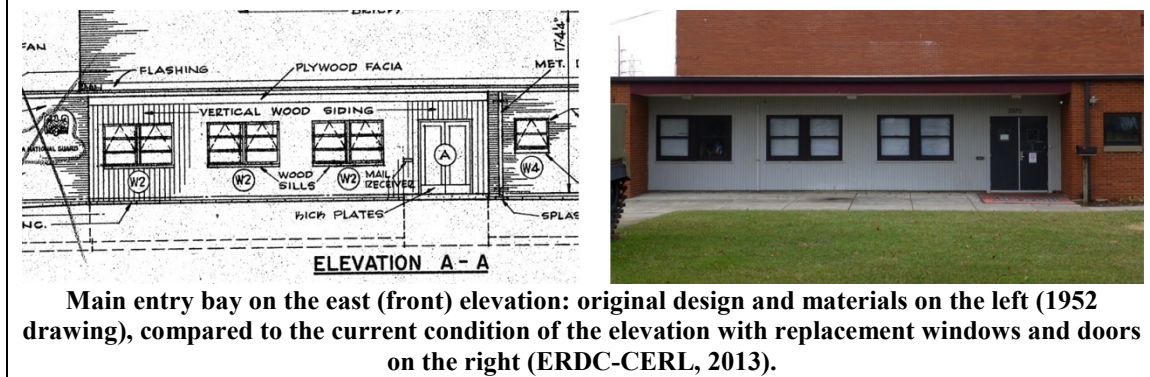
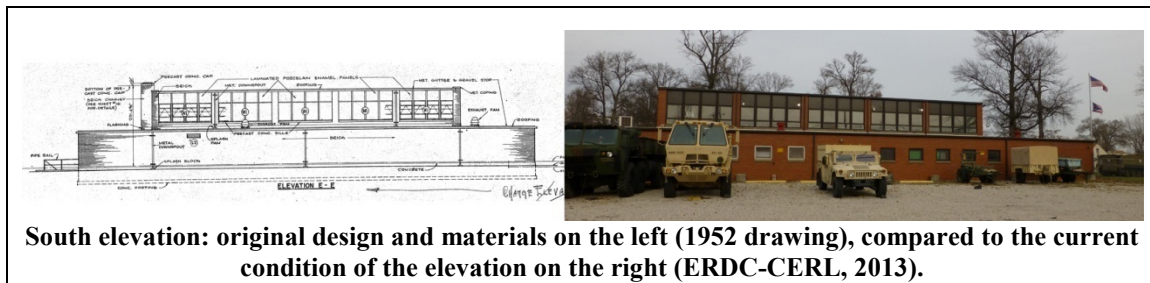


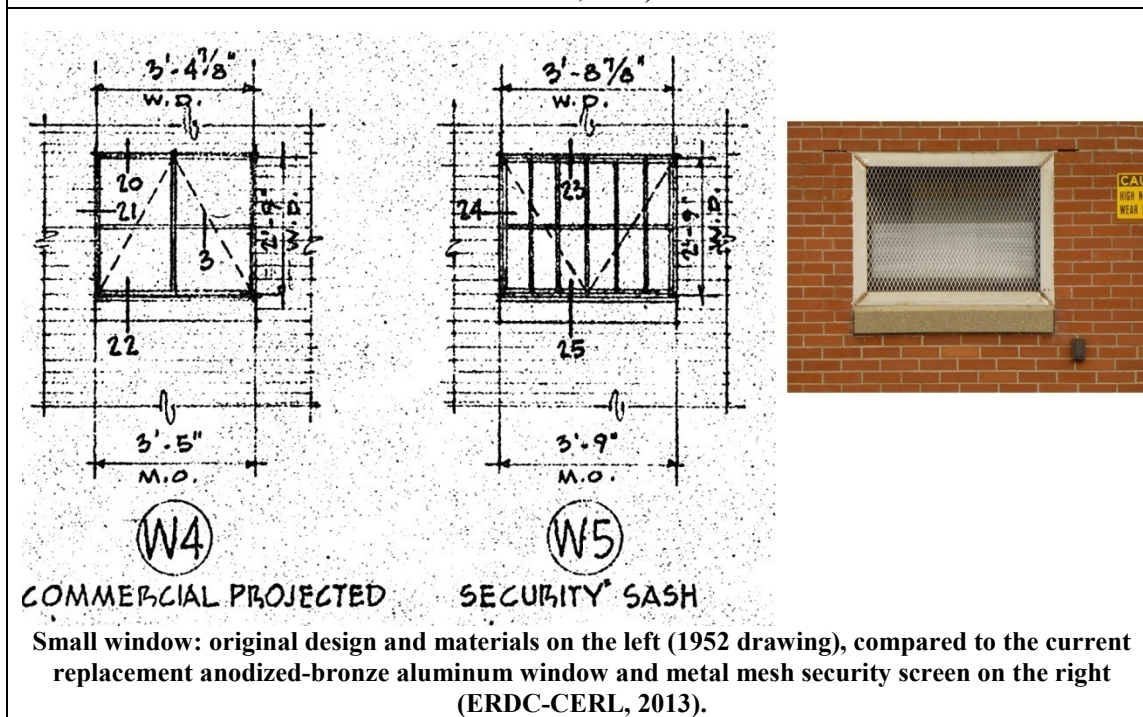
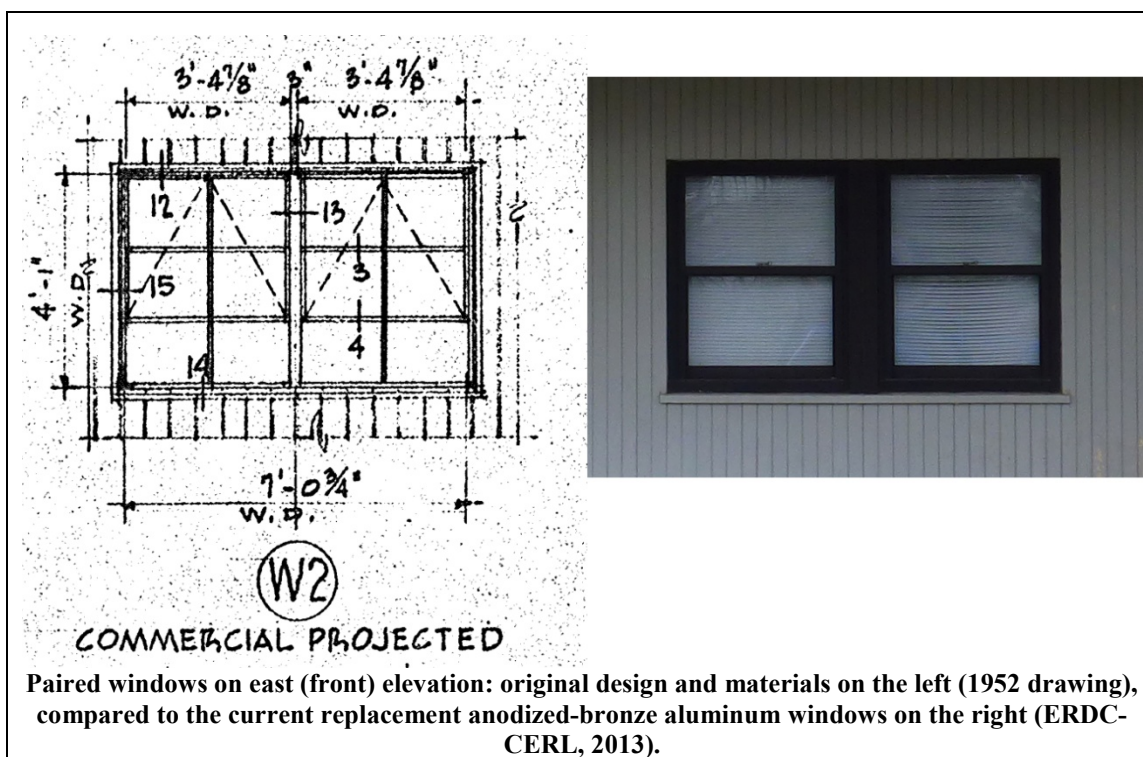


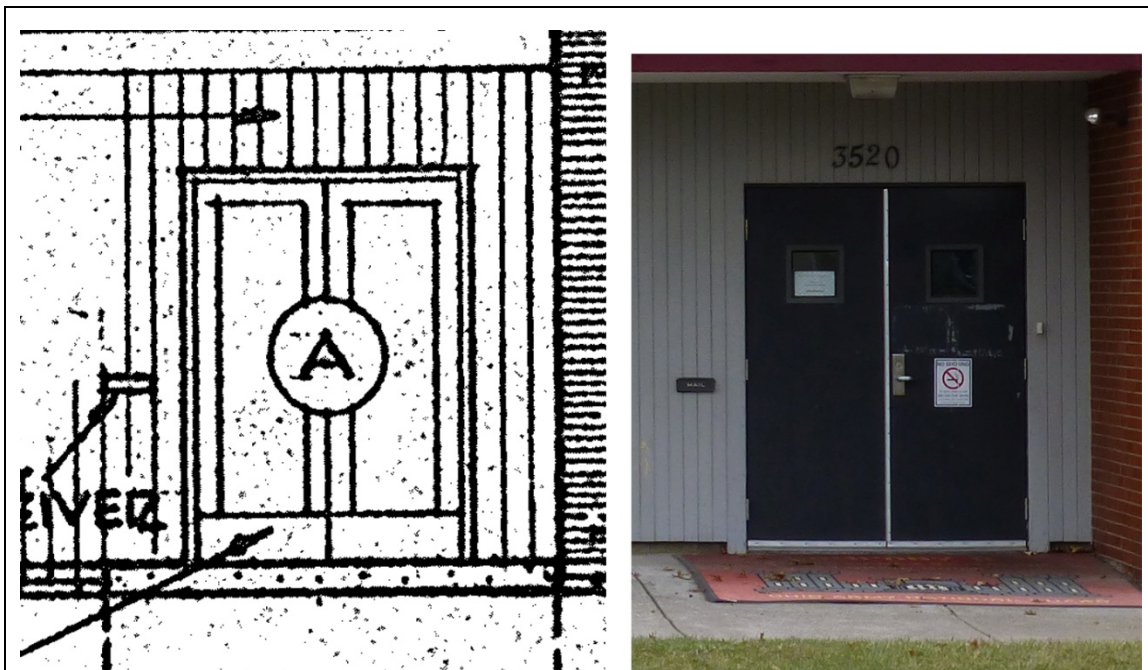


5.2.4 Lorain OHARNG Armory (1953) – Type B

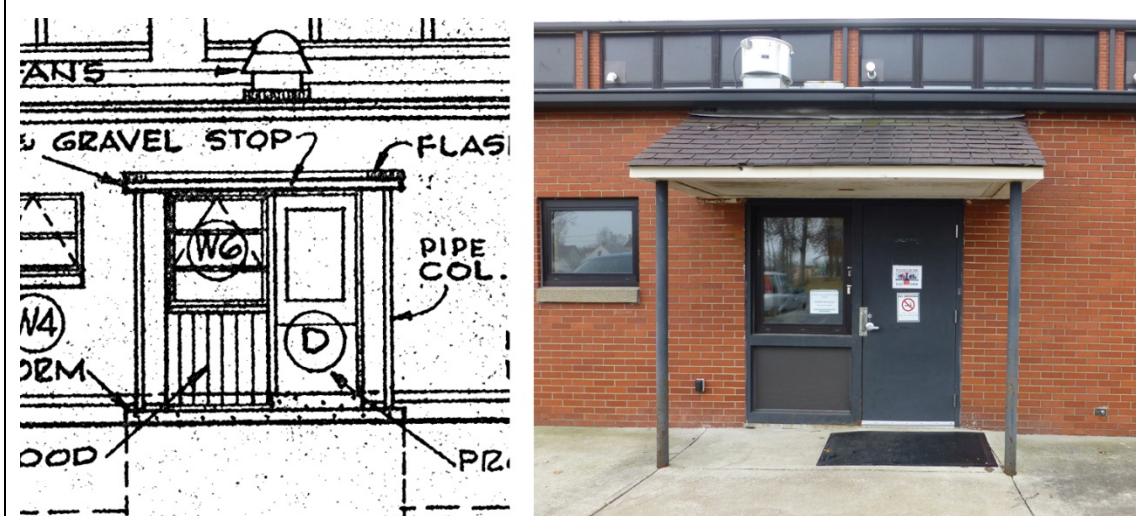




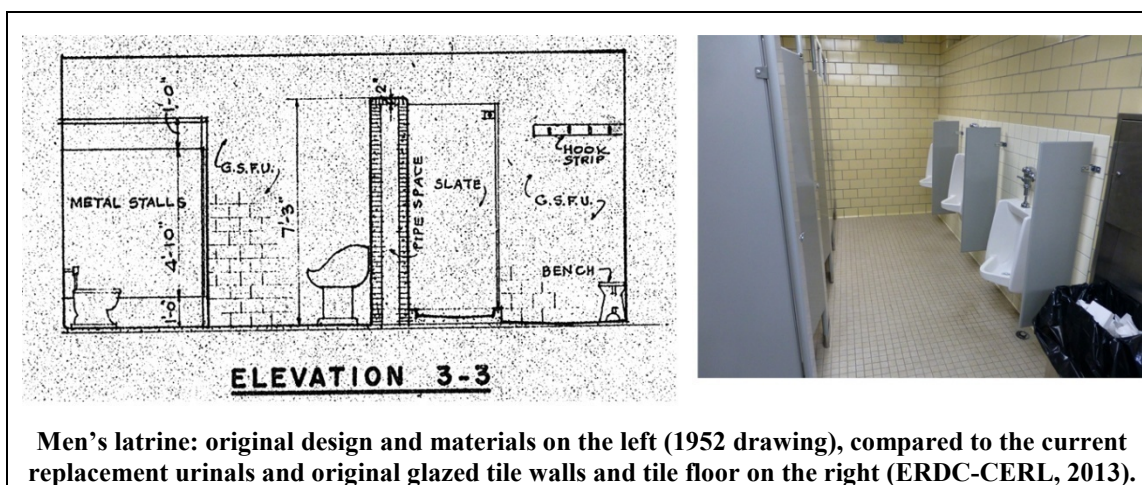




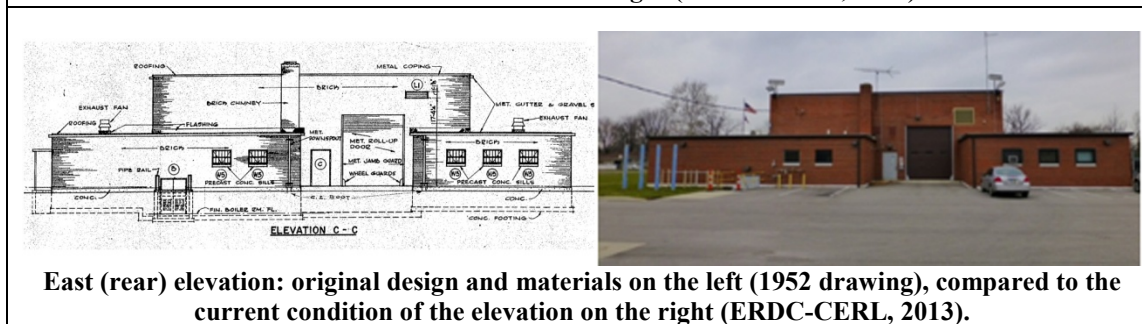
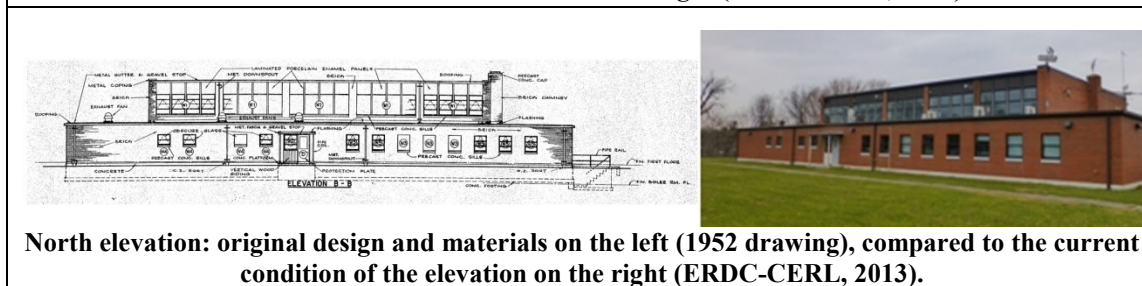
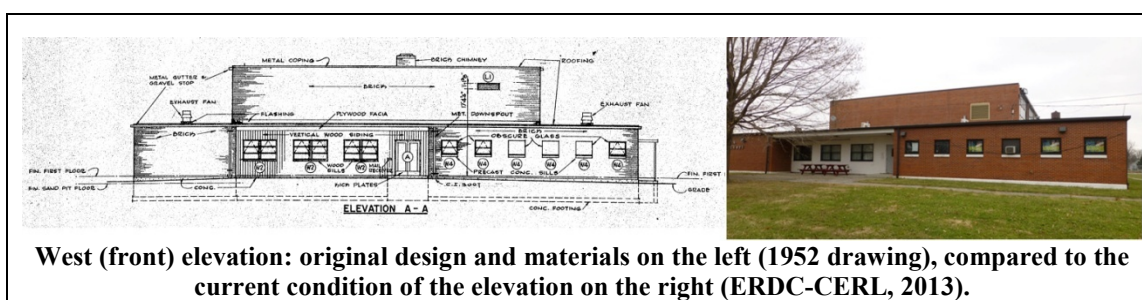
Main entry doors on the east (front) elevation: original design and materials on the left (1952 drawing), compared to the current replacement metal doors on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).

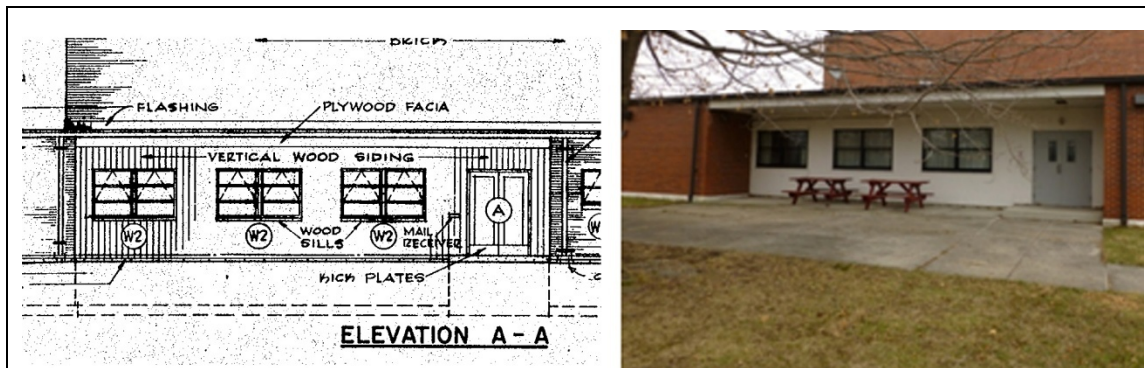


Side entry on the north elevation: original design and materials on the left (1952 drawing), compared to the current replacement metal door and sidelight and modified canopy structure on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).

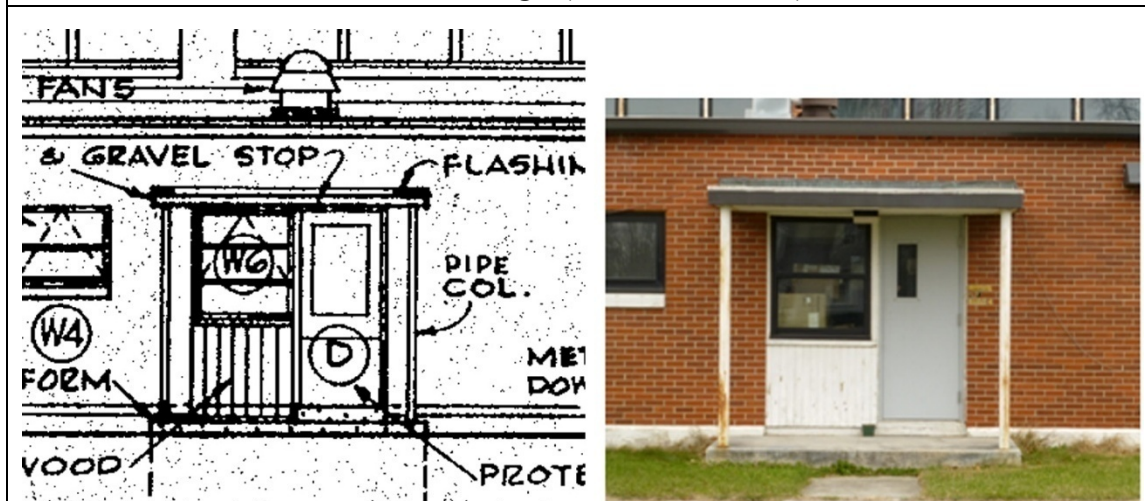


5.2.5 Tiffin OHARNG Armory (1954) – Type B

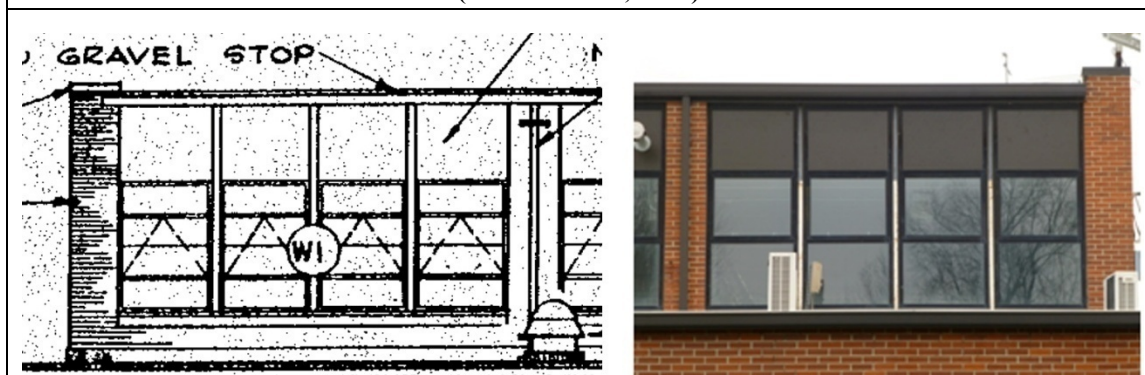




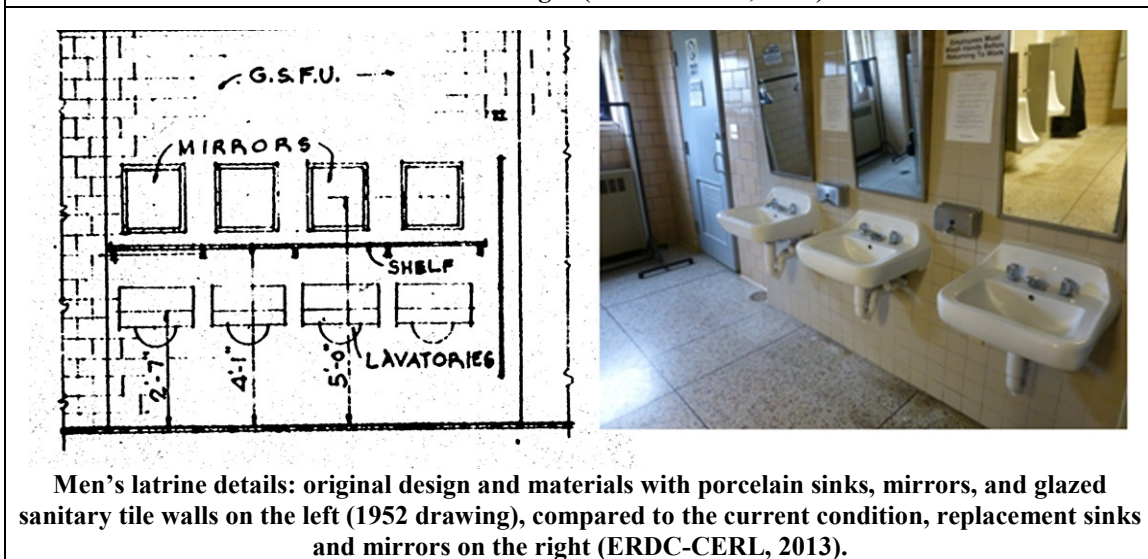
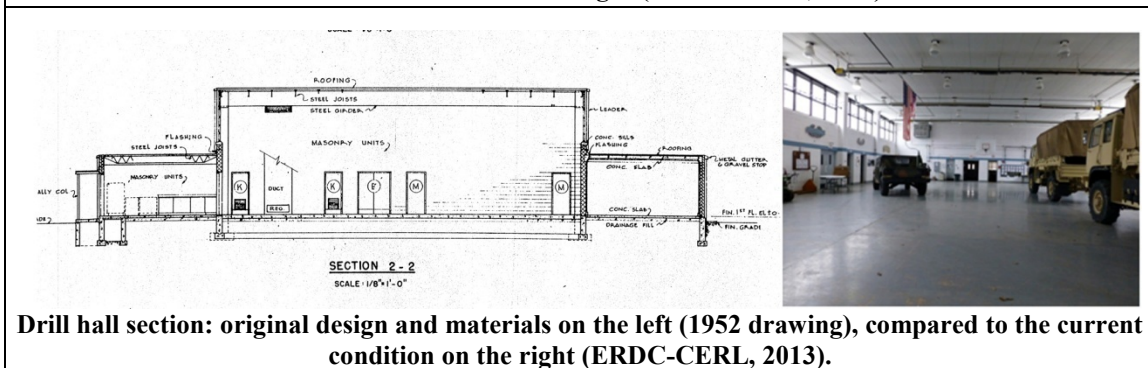
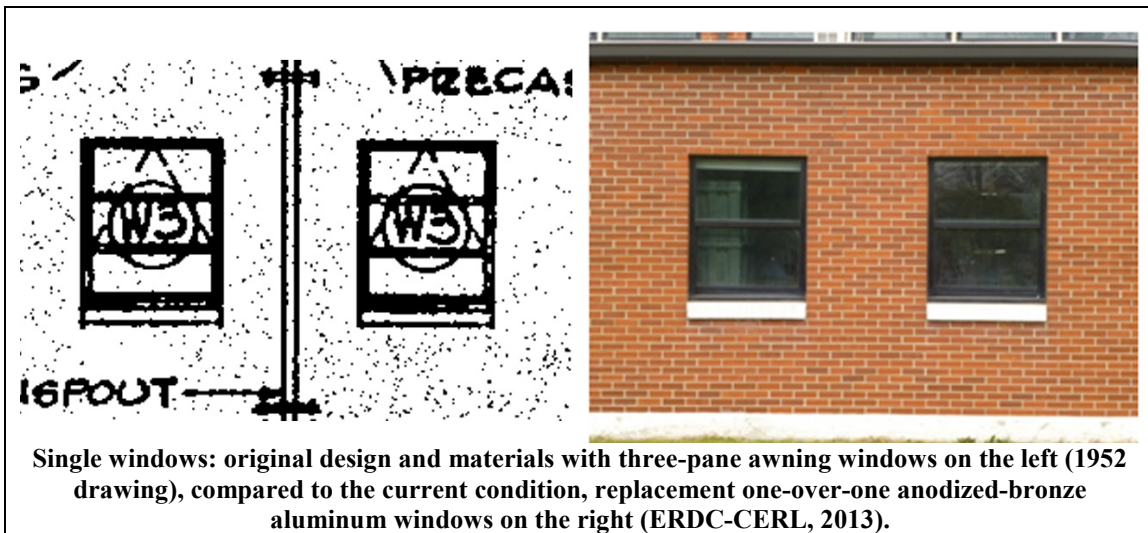
Main entry bay on the west (front) elevation: original design and materials with wood veneer wall, three-pane awning windows, metal and glass entry doors on the left (1952 drawing), compared to the current condition, replacement one-over-one anodized-bronze aluminum windows and metal doors on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



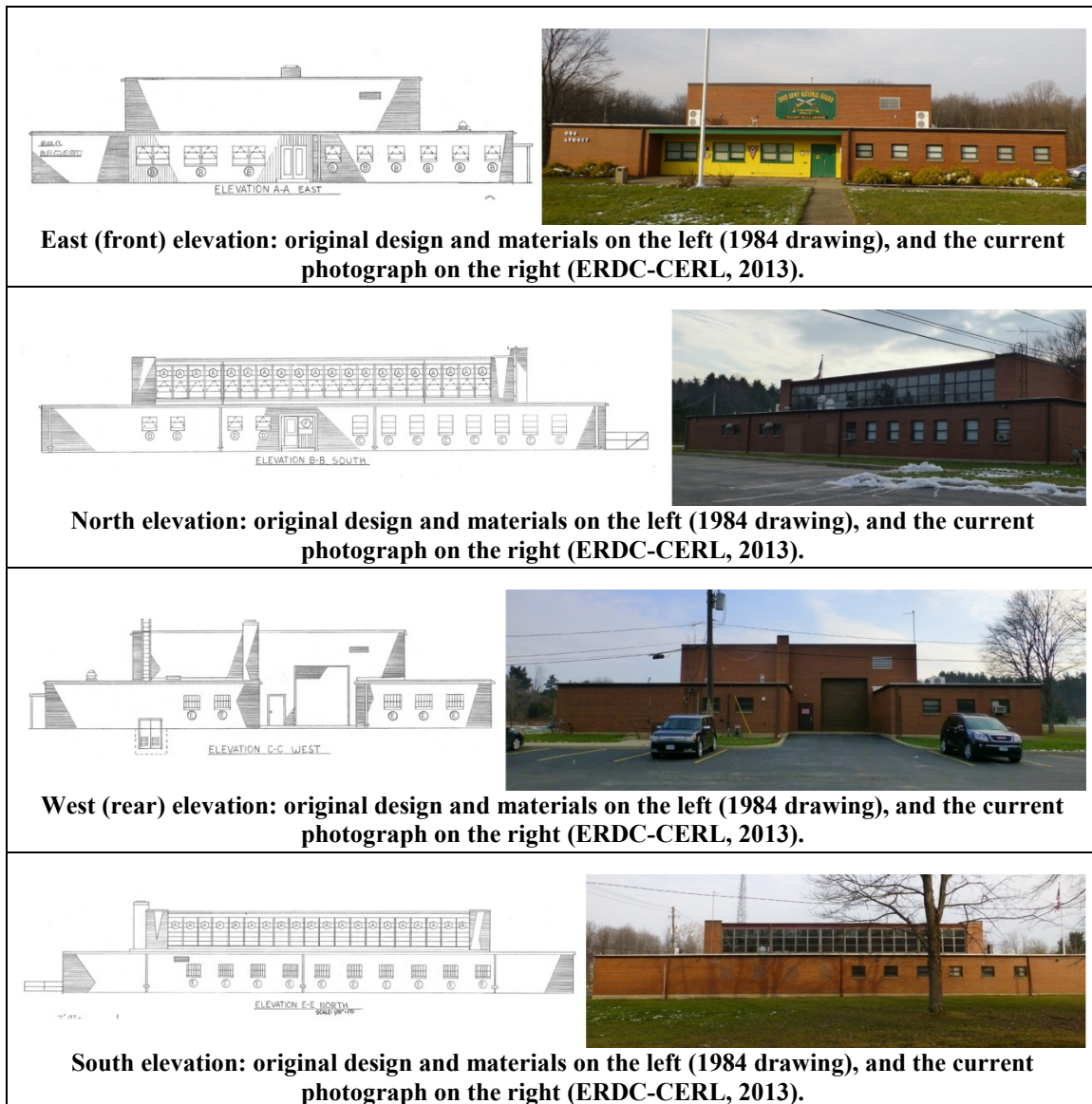
Single-entry door on the north elevation: original design and materials with three-pane awning window, metal and glass entry door, wood veneer below the window, and flat roof canopy on the left (1952 drawing), compared to the current condition, replacement one-over-one anodized-bronze aluminum window with original wood panel below and replacement metal door on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).

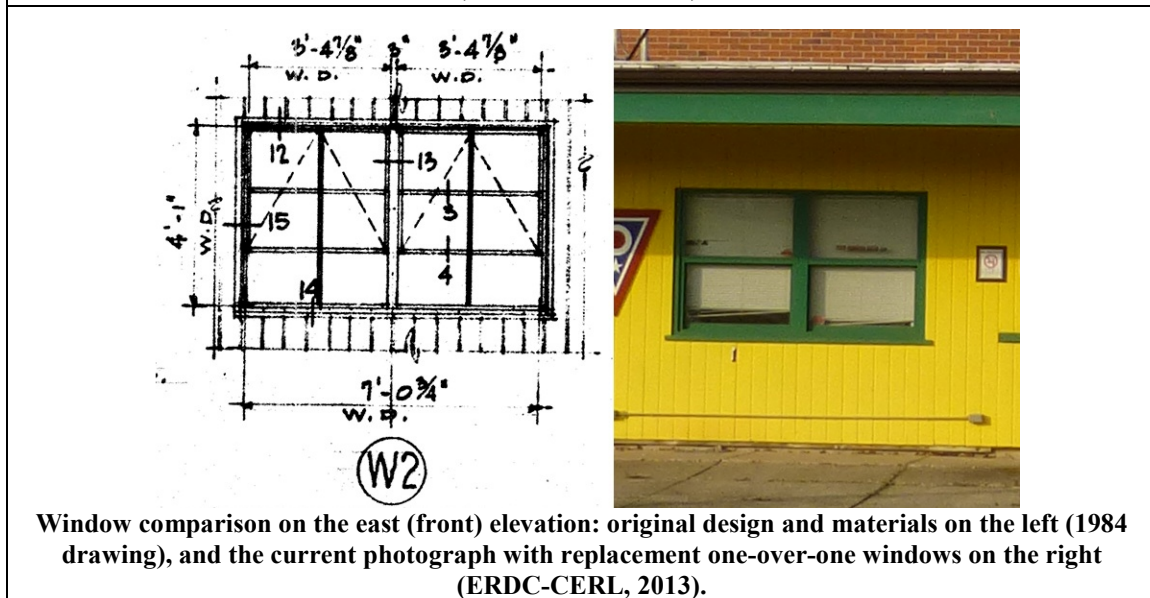
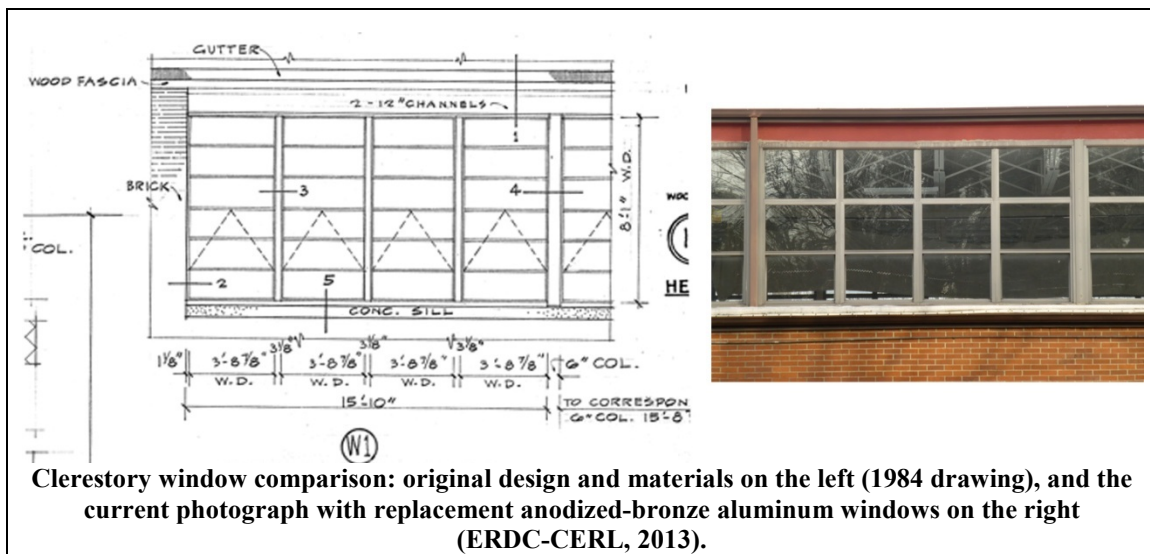


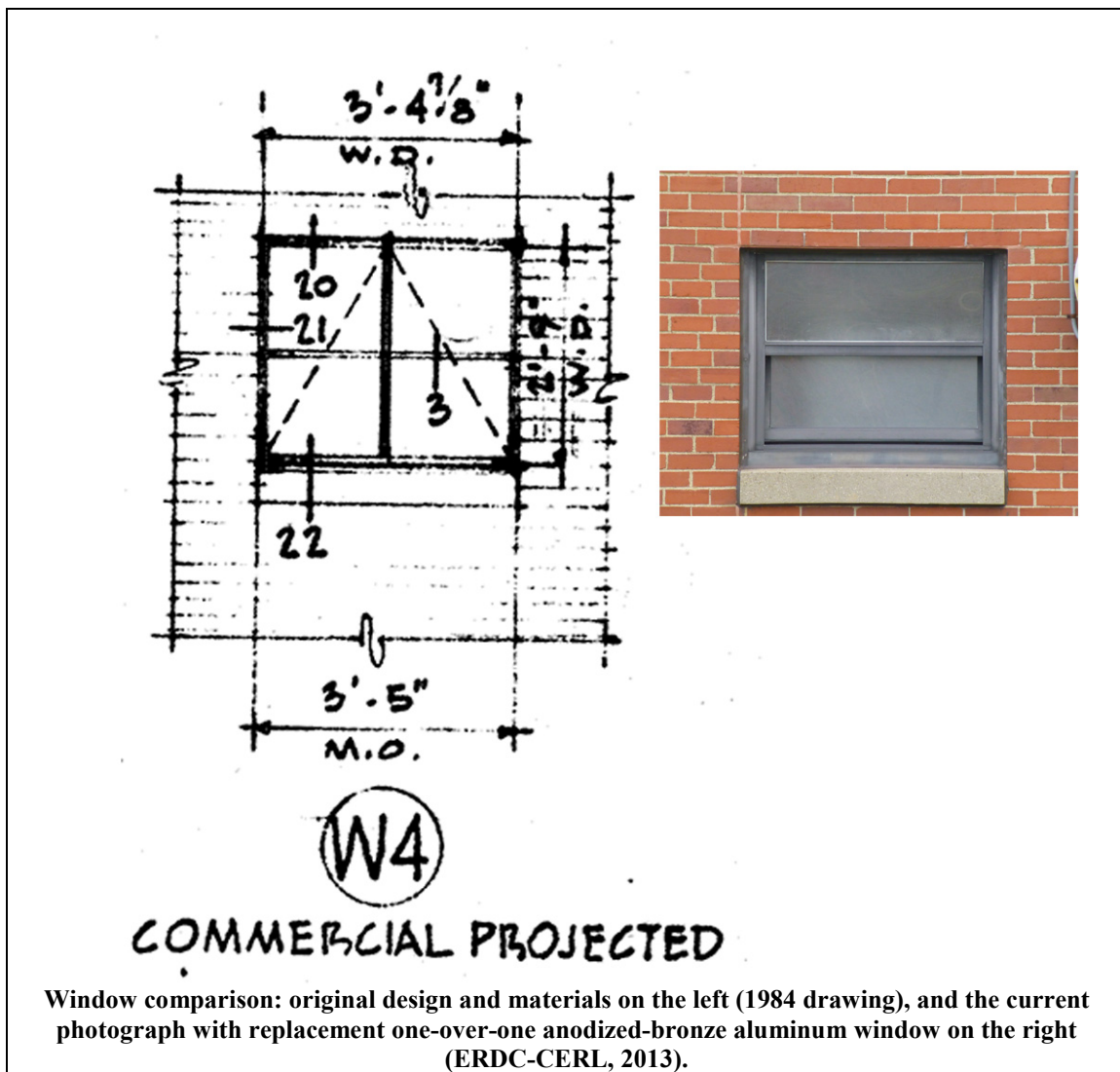
Clerestory windows on the north and south elevations: original design and materials with four-pane awning windows with laminated porcelain enamel panels above on the left (1952 drawing), compared to the current condition, replacement one-over-one anodized-bronze aluminum windows and fiberglass panel inserts above on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



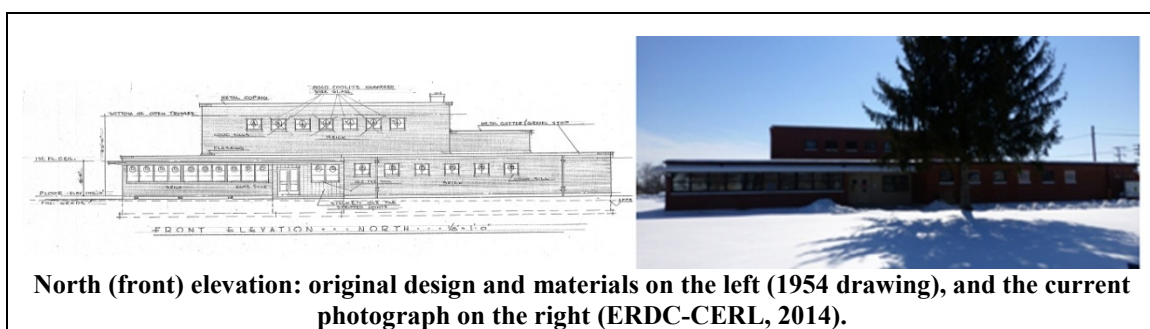
5.2.6 Chagrin Falls OHARNG Armory (1956) – Type B

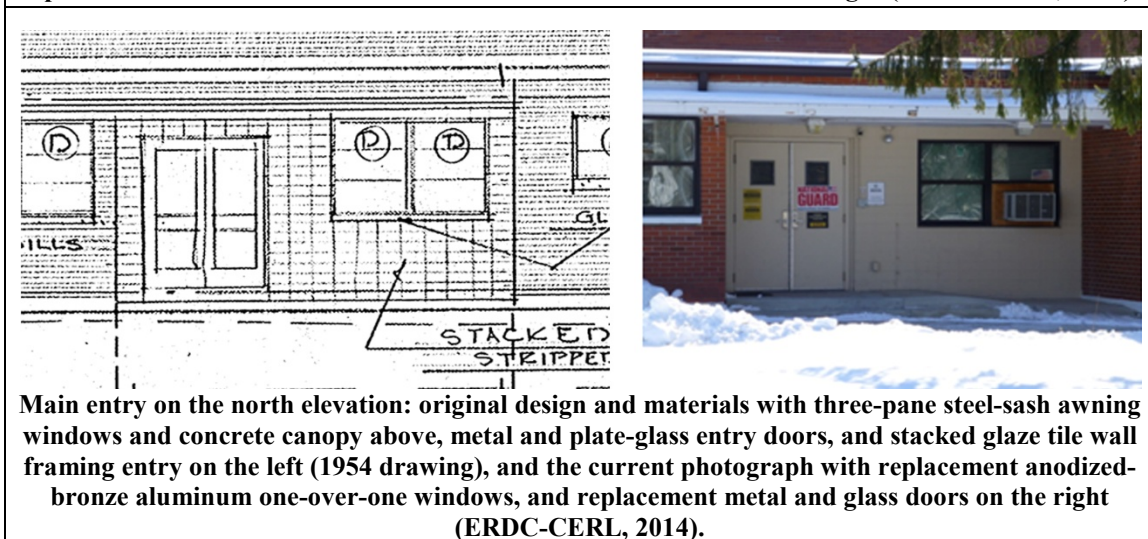
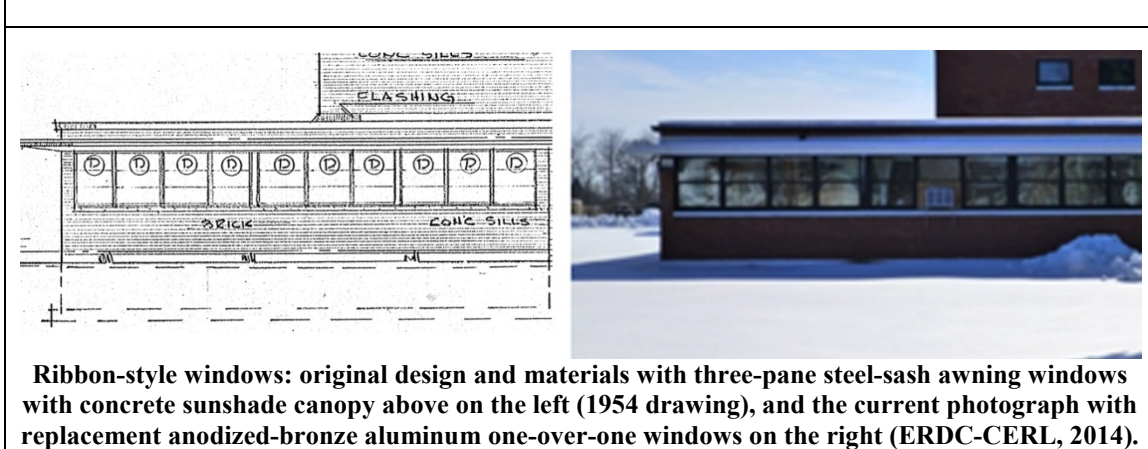
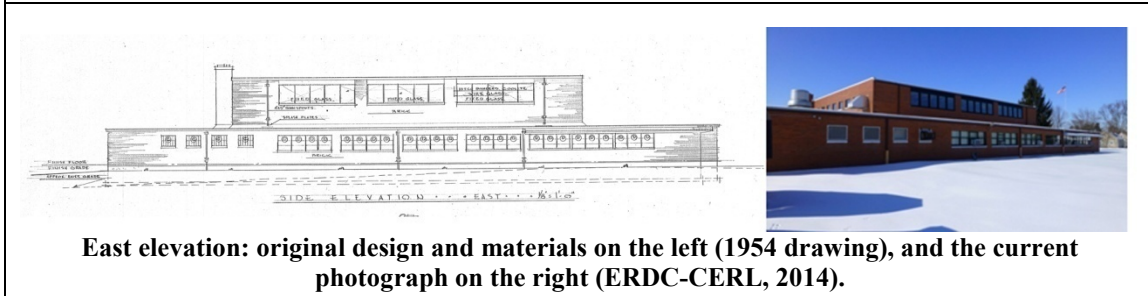
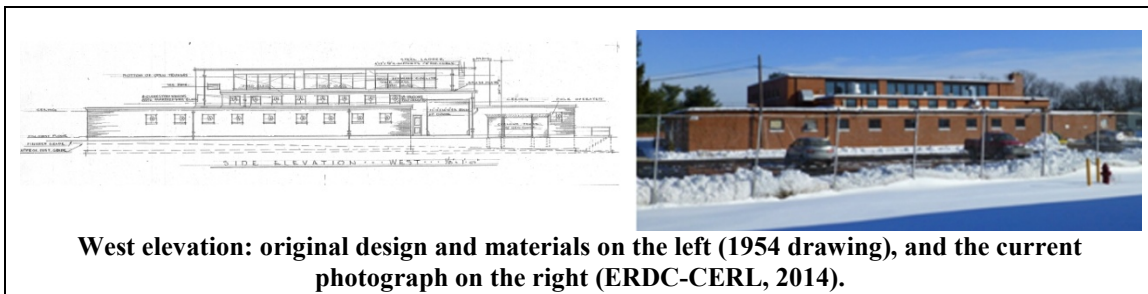


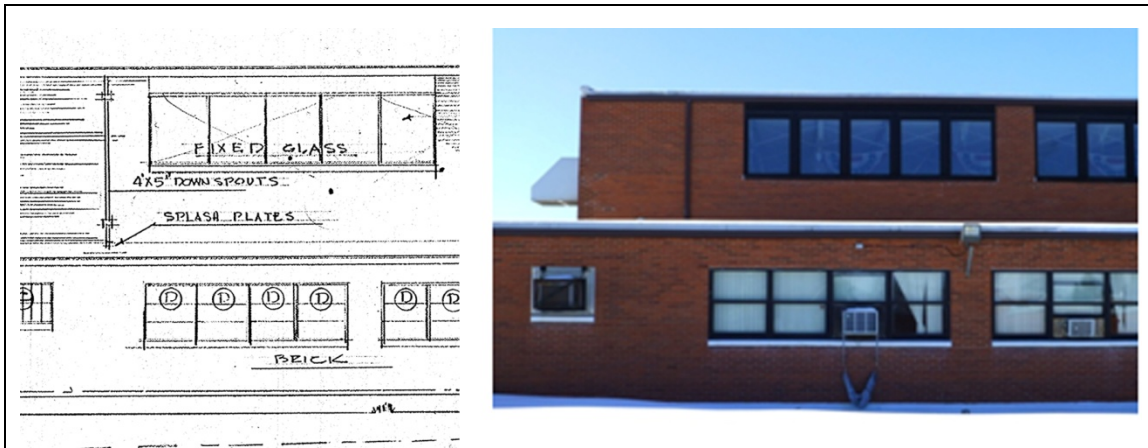




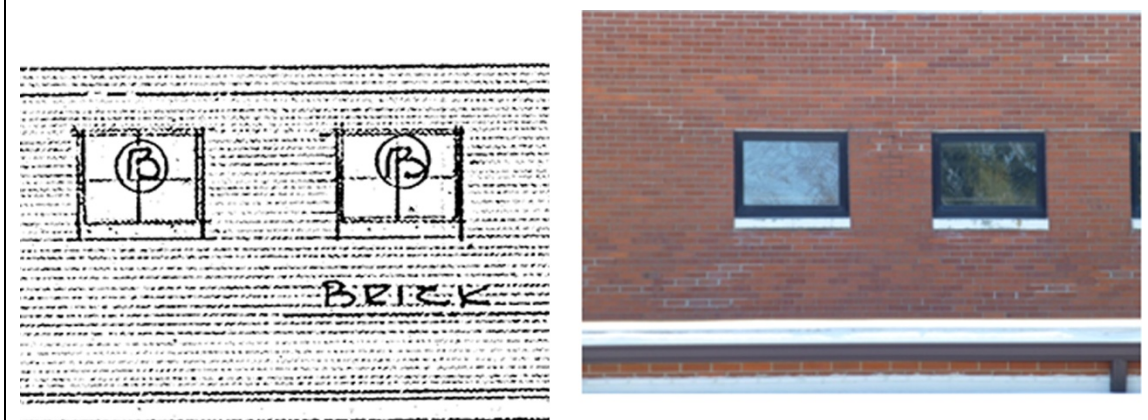
5.2.7 Newark OHARNG Armory (1955) – Type C







Clerestory windows and group of four windows on the east elevation: original design and materials on the left with three-pane steel-sash awning windows for the group of windows and large misco hammered coolite wire glass, fixed-pane clerestory windows (1954 drawing), and the current photograph with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one windows and large anodized-bronze aluminum fixed-pane clerestory windows on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2014).

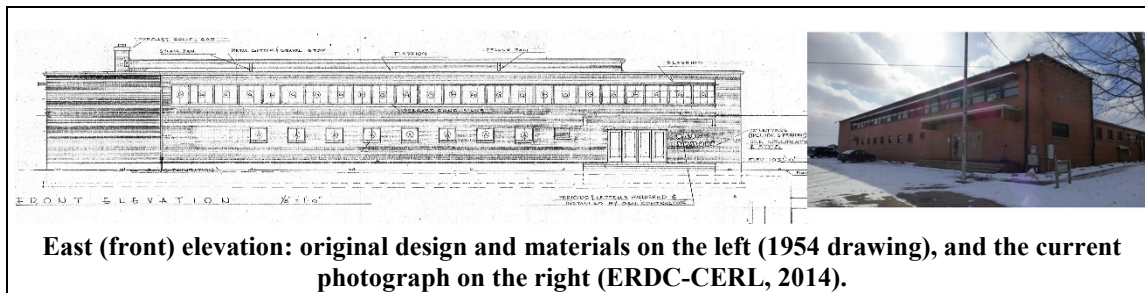


Small windows: original design and materials with divided-light steel-sash windows on the left (1954 drawing), and the current photograph with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum single-pane windows on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2014).

5.2.8 Sandusky OHARNG Armory (1959) – Type C

Original drawings for Sandusky were not available for comparison purposes.

5.2.9 Springfield OHARNG Armory (1956) – Type D



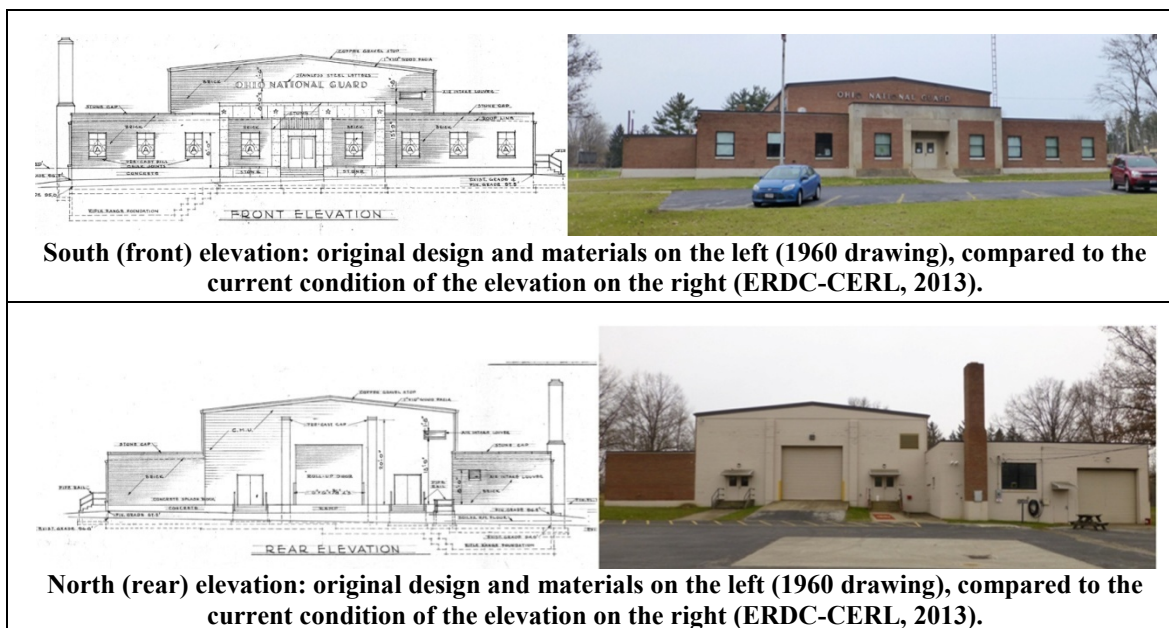
5.2.10 Brook Park OHARNG Armory (1957) – Type D

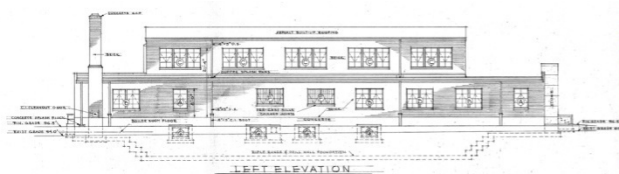
Original drawings for Brook Park were not available for comparison purposes.

5.2.11 Columbus-Haubrich OHARNG Armory (1958) – Type D

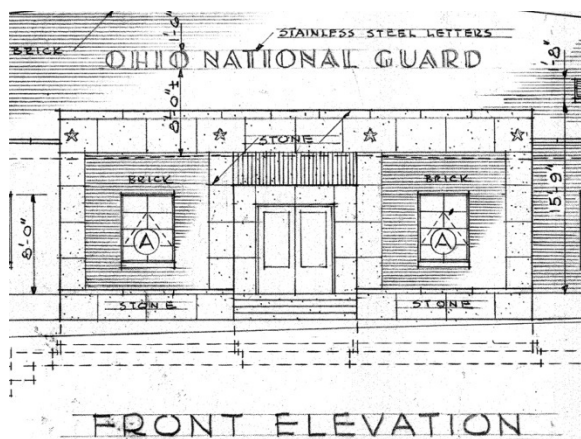
Original drawings for Columbus-Haubrich were not available for comparison purposes.

5.2.12 Norwalk OHARNG Armory (1961) – Type E

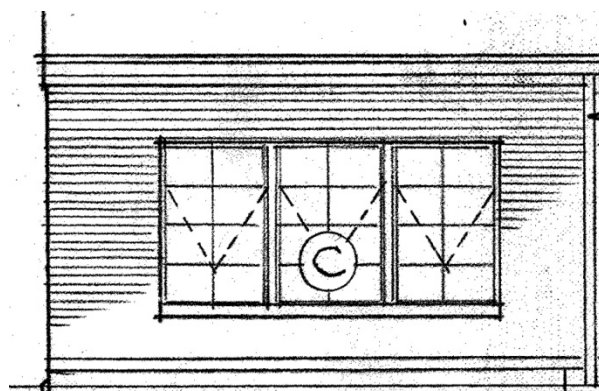




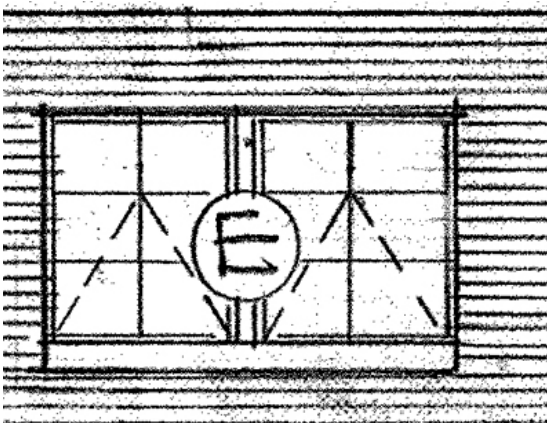
West elevation: original design and materials on the left (1960 drawing), compared to the current condition of the elevation on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



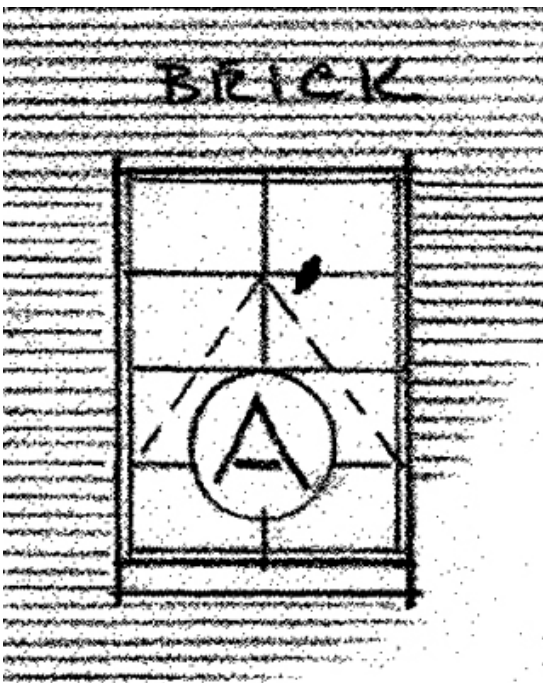
Close-up of main entry on the south (front) elevation: original design and materials with stone tile detailing framing entryway, multipane steel awning windows, metal and glass entry doors, Stainless-steel lettering on the left (1960 drawing), compared to the current condition of the elevation with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one windows and replacement doors on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Clerestory windows on the east and west elevations: original design and materials with multipane steel awning windows on the left (1960 drawing), compared to the current condition of the elevation with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one windows on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).

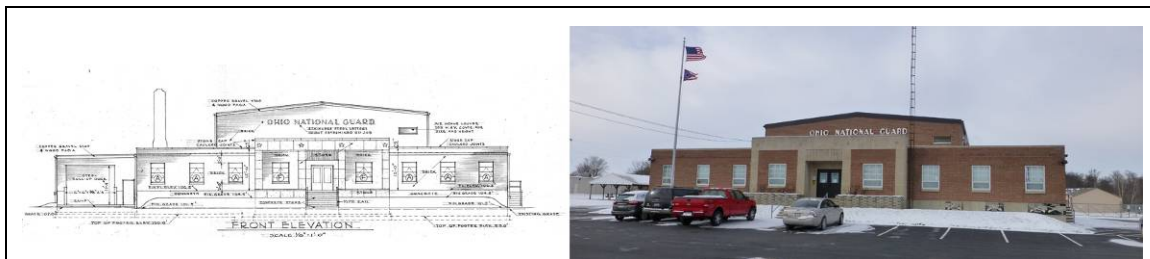


Paired windows on the east and west elevations: original design and materials with multipane steel awning windows on the left (1960 drawing), compared to the current condition of the elevation with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one windows on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).

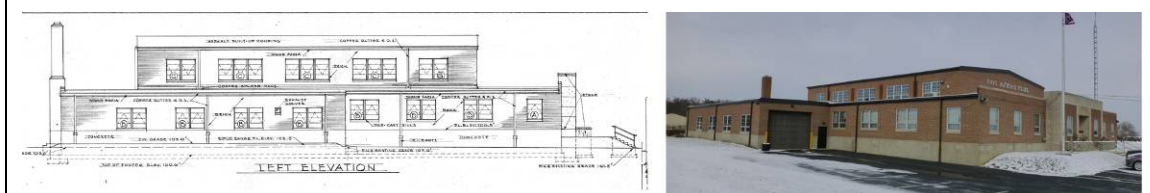


Single window: original design and materials with multipane steel awning window on the left (1960 drawing), compared to the current condition of the elevation with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one window on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2013).

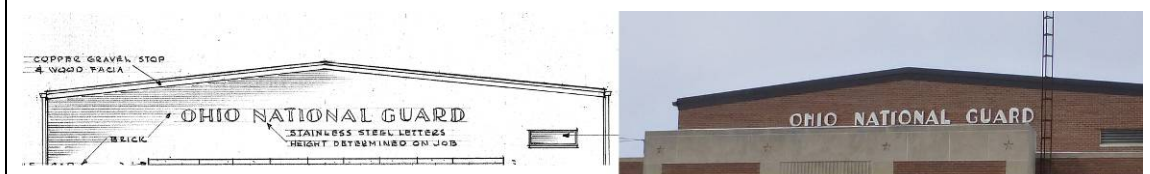
5.2.13 Greenville OHARNG Armory (1962) – Type E



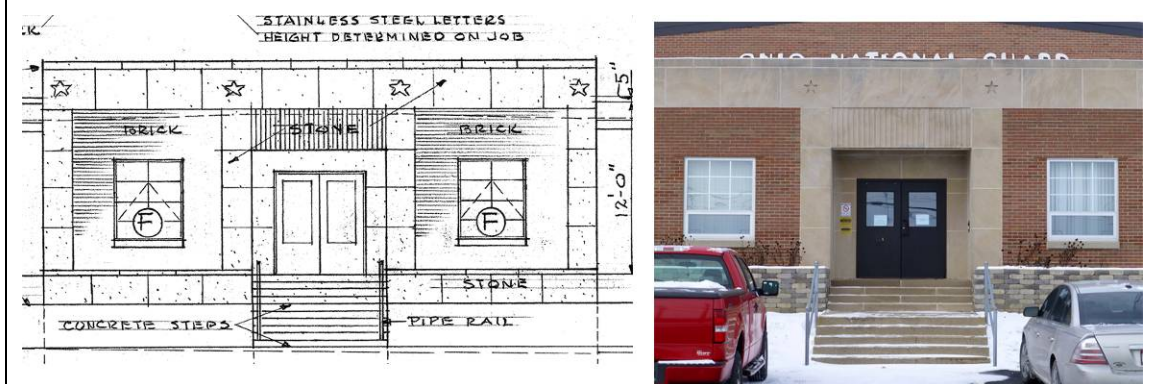
East (front) elevation: original design and materials on the left (1961 drawing), compared to the current condition of the front elevation replacement windows and doors on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



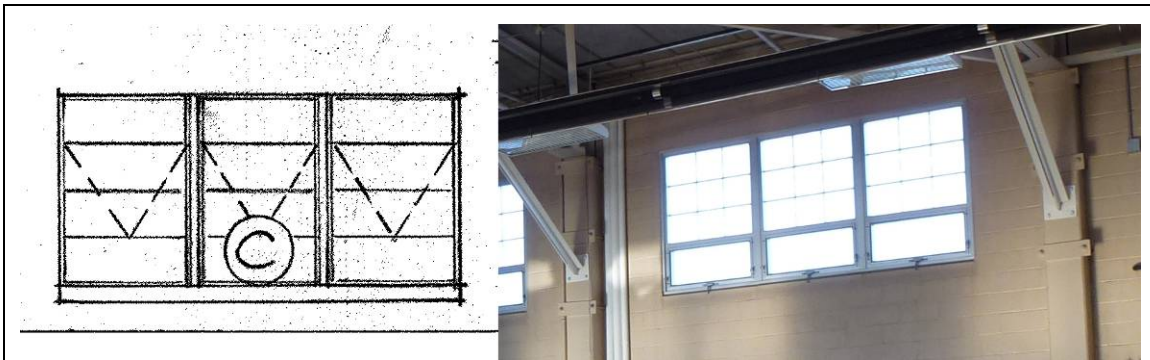
South elevation: original design and materials on the left (1961 drawing), compared to the current condition of the elevation replacement windows and doors on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



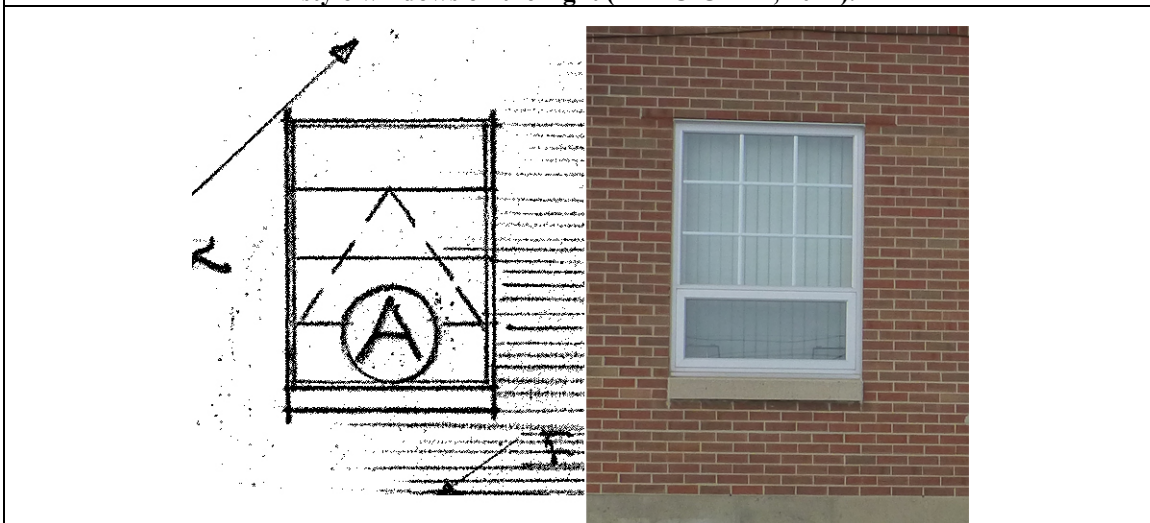
Cast aluminum lettering: original design and materials on the left (1961 drawing), compared to the current condition of the original lettering located above the main entry on the east elevation on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Main entry on east elevation: original design and materials on the left (1961 drawing), compared to the current condition of the main entry with replacement windows and doors (on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Clerestory window: original design of multipane steel-sash industrial-style window on the left (1961 drawing), compared to the current condition of the replacement windows vinyl-sash hopper-style windows on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2014).

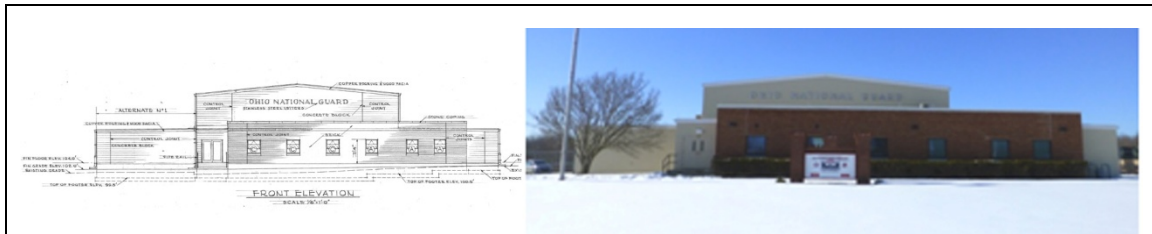


Single window: original design on the left (1961 drawing), compared to the current condition of the replacement vinyl windows (on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2014).

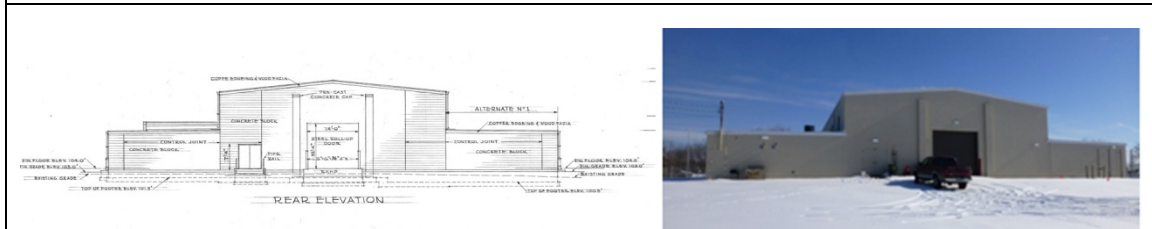


Northeast oblique: original design and materials on the left (1962 photo), compared to the current condition of the front elevation replacement windows and doors on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2014).

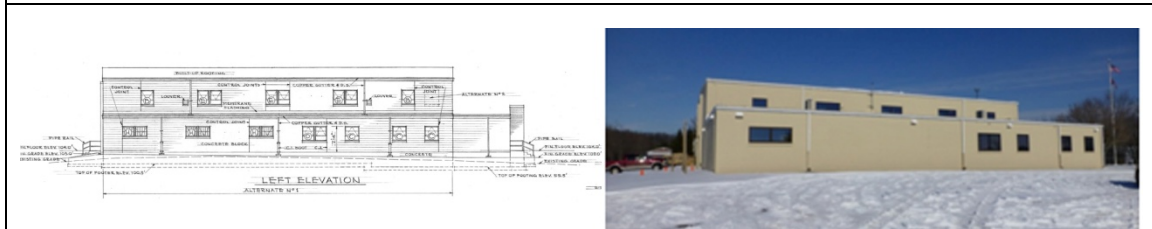
5.2.14 Tarlton OHARNG Armory (1968) – Type E



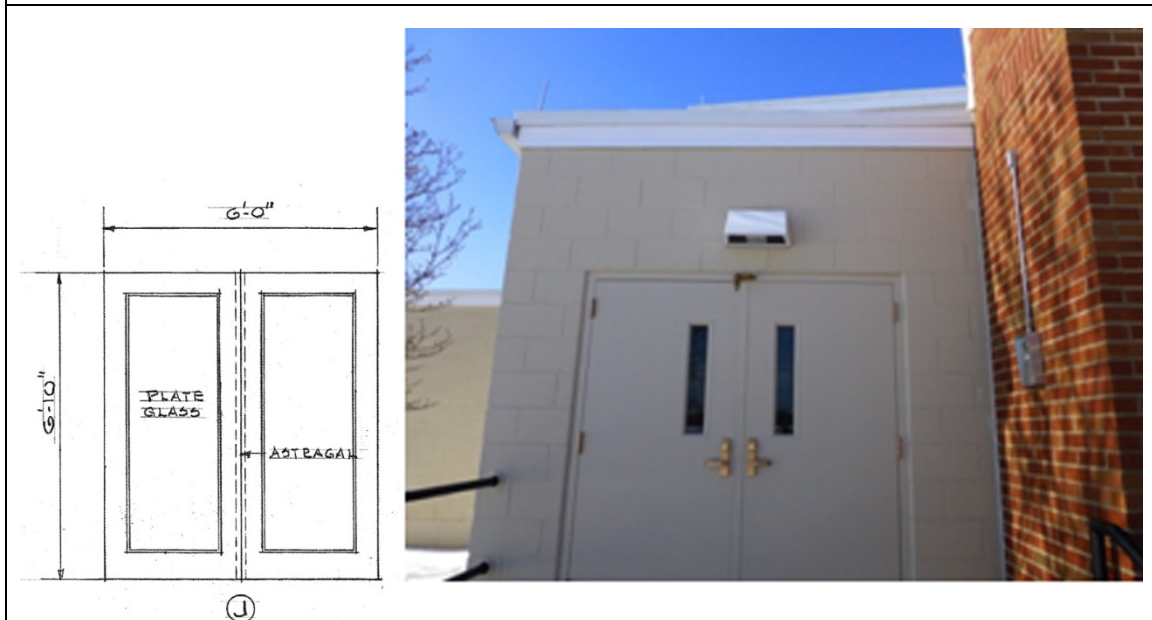
East (front) elevation: original design and materials on the left (drawing), compared to the current condition of the elevation on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



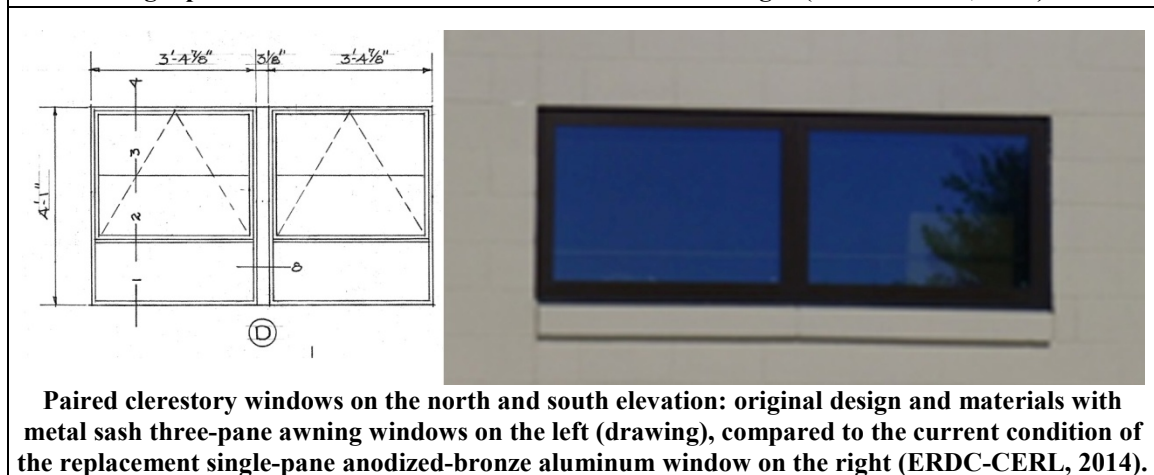
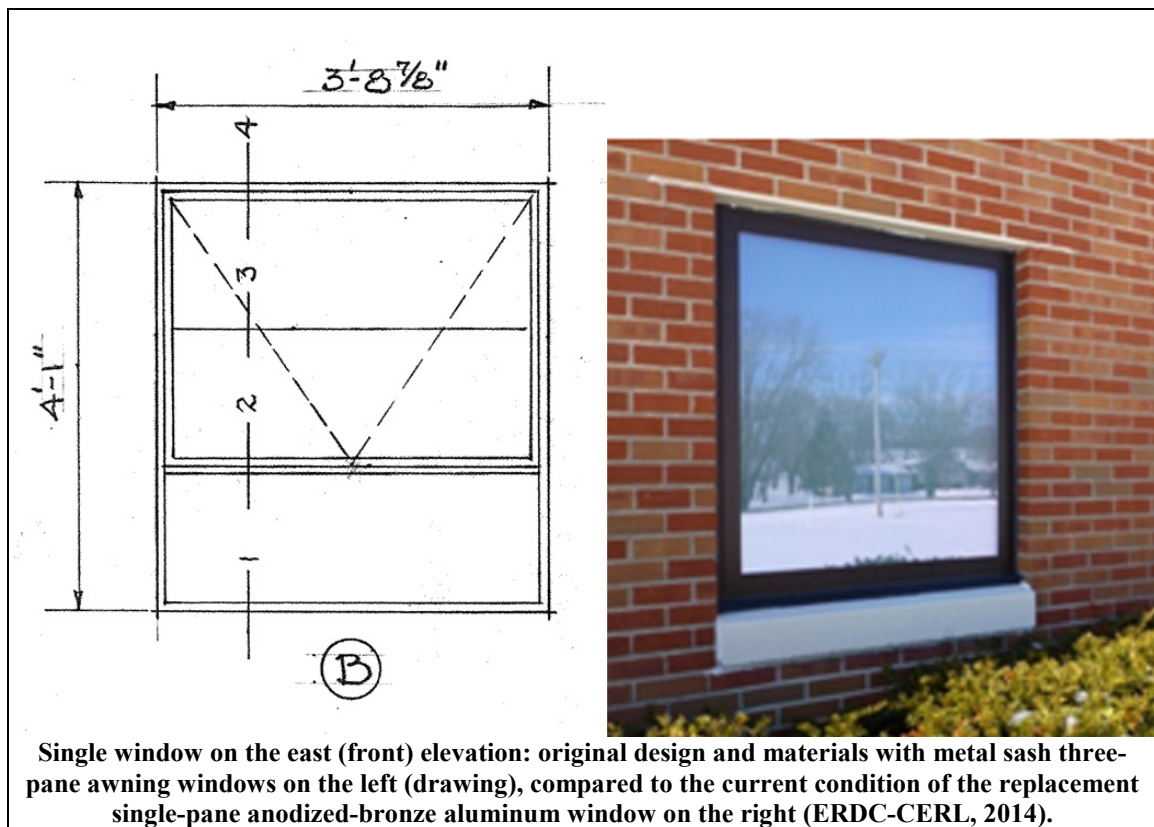
West (rear) elevation: original design and materials on the left (drawing), compared to the current condition of the elevation on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2014).

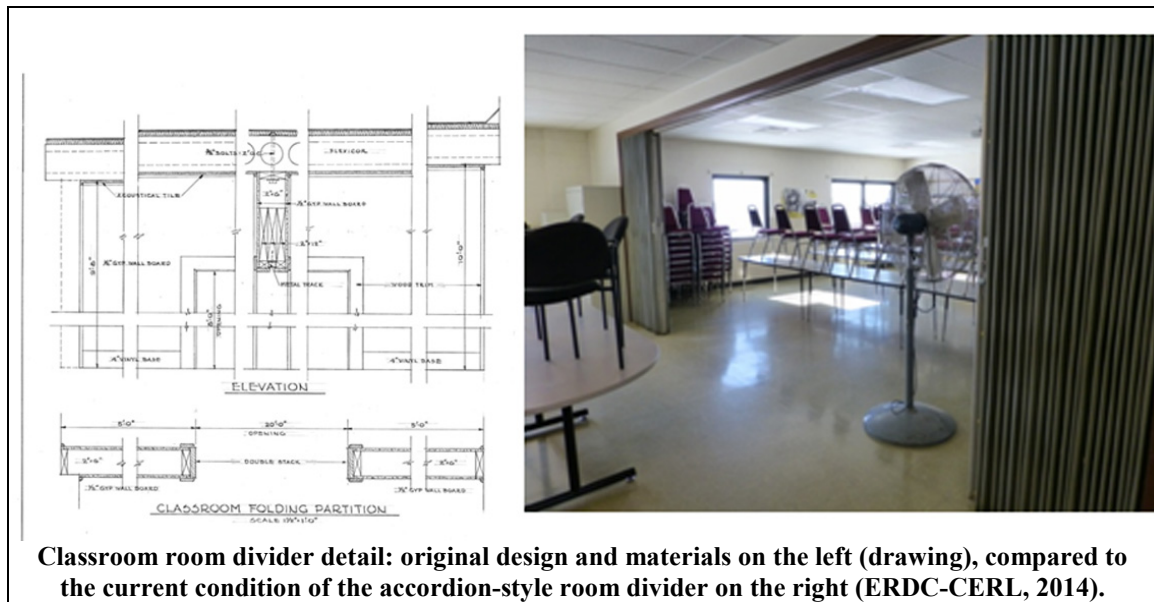


South elevation: original design and materials on the left (drawing), compared to the current condition of the elevation on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Main entry doors on the east (front) elevation: original design and materials with metal and plate-glass on the left (drawing), compared to the current condition of the replacement metal door on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2014).





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6 Survey Results

6.1 Categories of historic properties

The identification of historically significant properties is achieved through evaluation of their position within a larger historic context. According to the NRHP, historic contexts are defined as “...the patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear (NPS 1991a, 7). A historic property is determined significant or not significant by applying standardized National Register Criteria for Evaluation to property within its historical context. The NRHP categorizes significant properties as buildings, sites, districts, structures, or objects (ibid., 9). The definitions of these property types follow:

Building: A building is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. Examples of buildings include: administration building, house, barn, stable, train station, church, or shed.

Structure: Structures are distinguished from buildings by being functional constructions made for purposes other than creating human shelter. Examples of structures include: aircraft hangars, bandstands, bridges, canals, fences, kilns, or windmills.

Object: The term object is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment. Examples of objects include boundary markers, fountains, monuments, sculptures or statues.

Site: A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure. Examples of sites include: battlefield, campsite, ceremonial site, designed landscape, rock shelter, or village site.

District: A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district can comprise both features that lack individual distinction and individually distinctive features that serve as focal points. A group of features lacking in individual distinction may even be considered eligible if the grouping achieves significance as a whole within its historic context. While a district derives its importance from being a unified entity, it can contain buildings, structures, sites, objects, or open spaces that do not contribute to the significance of the district if these properties do not adversely affect the district's integrity.

6.2 Criteria for evaluation

The National Register Criteria for Evaluation define how historic properties are significant by categorizing a property's associations with important historic qualifiers. The *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1991a) lists four major criteria to which a historic property can be associated: Criterion A—important events, Criterion B—persons, Criterion C—importance in design and construction, and Criterion D—information potential. Although there are other criteria considerations, these four major criteria are described in more detail below:

- A. Event** is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. Person** is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. Design/Construction** embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. Information Potential where the property has** yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

6.3 Aspects of historic integrity

In addition to possessing historical significance, to be eligible to the NRHP properties must also retain sufficient physical integrity of features in order to convey its significance (NPS 1991a, 44–45). Historic properties both retain integrity and convey their significance, or they do not. The National Register recognizes seven aspects or qualities of a property that define the concept of integrity. To retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, and usually most, of the seven aspects. The retention of specific aspects of historic integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant. The seven aspects of integrity are again listed in *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*:

Location

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.

Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

Materials

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form an historic property.

Workmanship

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.

Association

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

Integrity has very specific connotations in defining historic and cultural resources. Integrity is the authenticity of physical characteristics from which resources obtain their significance. Historic properties convey their significance through their integrity. Districts and individual resources are considered significant if they possess a majority of these seven aspects. Properties in a historic district are classified as either "contributing or noncontributing" resources. Contributing resources date from the historic period of significance established for the district. They contribute to the significance and character of the district through their historical associations and/or architectural values. Noncontributing resources are those that, due to the date of construction, alterations, or other factors, do not contribute to the district's historic significance or character.

6.1 Significance

The overall time period for this report was from 1920 to 1968. From researching the construction dates of the applicable buildings, the overall time period was further divided into two Periods of Significance.

1. 1920 to 1940 Era (Interwar Construction Program)
2. 1946 to 1968 Era (Postwar Construction Program)

Both Periods of Significance were utilized for this survey, depending on the particular building's age.

6.1.1 State or local significance

The 1920–1940 Era (Interwar Construction Program) is significant at the state level for the construction of Ohio state-designed armories throughout the state of Ohio in the Interwar period.

The 1946–1969 Era (Postwar Construction Program) is significant only at the national level for the congressionally mandated and funded design and construction of modern armories and reserve centers for the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve.

6.2 Final determinations of eligibility

The identification of historically significant properties is achieved only through an evaluation which associates a property within a larger historic context. According to the NRHP, “Historic contexts are those patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear” (NPS 1991a, 7). Therefore to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context as well as having retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of the armories and other structures surveyed for the OHARNG. Just because a building falls into a period of significance does not make it eligible; it still would have to be found individually eligible and

retain its integrity or be part of a potential historic district that retains its integrity.

6.2.1 1920–1940 Era

The researchers, after developing an OHARNG historic context determined what could be significant for the OHARNG armories that have reached the 50-year old mark. It was determined by the researchers that as a building type, the armories of the 1920s–1940s would be significant under Criterion A for the construction program for these Interwar armories. There are four armories that fall into that particular significance.

There are five armories constructed within the 1920–1940 Era (Interwar Construction Program). It is the finding of this report that four of these buildings are recommended ELIGIBLE to the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP): St. Marys OHARNG Armory (1920), Lima OHARNG Armory (1928), Piqua OHARNG Armory (1929), and Akron-Hawkins OHARNG Armory under Criteria A (Interwar Armory Construction Program) and C (the unique combination of Castellated, Art Deco, and Art Moderne architectural styles) (Table 3). The Xenia OHARNG Armory (1930; extensively rebuilt in 1975 after a tornado) is NOT eligible for the NRHP, as the elements added in the redesign in 1975 have not yet reached 50 years of age, and the redesign does not meet the standards of Criteria Consideration G.

It is recommended that the Xenia OHARNG Armory be reevaluated when it reaches 50 years of age and can be placed in its context of late Mid-Century Modern design.

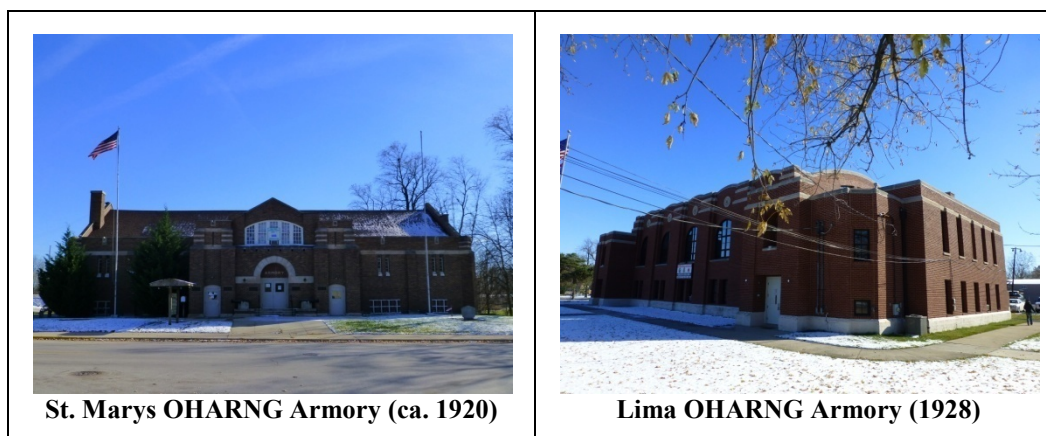
Table 3. Eligibility of armories constructed during the 1920–1940 Era (Interwar Construction Program).

BUILDING NAME	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC USE	CURRENT USE	ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
St. Marys OHARNG Armory	1920	Armory	Armory	YES – Criteria A and C
Lima OHARNG Armory	1928	Armory	Armory	YES – Criteria A and C
Piqua OHARNG Armory	1929	Armory	Armory	YES – Criteria A and C
Xenia OHARNG Armory	1930 (1975)	Armory	Armory	NO
Akron-Hawkins OHARNG Armory	1937	Armory	Armory	YES – Criteria A and C

6.2.1.1 For Criterion A - Event

The Interwar Construction Program (1920–1940) saw a large push in armory modernization and growth across the country. The five armories constructed during this period were part of this larger trend, and four of them (St Marys, Lima, Piqua, and Akron-Hawkins) are eligible at the state level for Criterion A (Figure 101).

Figure 101. 1920–1940 Interwar Era armories eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.





6.2.1.2 For Criterion B - Person

None of the five buildings could be linked to a particular person important in our past.

6.2.1.3 For Criterion C – Design/Construction

A property must retain a strong degree of association and location, a high degree of architectural integrity in setting, materials, and workmanship, and be an excellent example of the property type by possessing distinct stylistic and functional characteristics.

St. Marys OHARNG Armory (ca. 1920), Lima OHARNG Armory (1928), Piqua OHARNG Armory (1929), and Akron-Hawkins OHARNG Armory (1937) were found to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C since they were constructed during the 1920–1940 Period of Significance and still have their integrity (design, location, setting, construction materials, workmanship, feeling and association) (Figure 102).

These four armories exhibit key elements of design (Castellated, Art Deco, and Art Moderne) that include rectangular massing, polychromatic effects, facade symmetry, brick exterior, narrow fenestrations, battlements, parapets, arched wood windows, horizontality through the use of stone details, arched windows, repetitive window patterns, a large drill hall space with exposed truss system and wood flooring (and typically a barrel shape roof), central corridors with arched brick passageways and concrete floors, and wood interior doors.

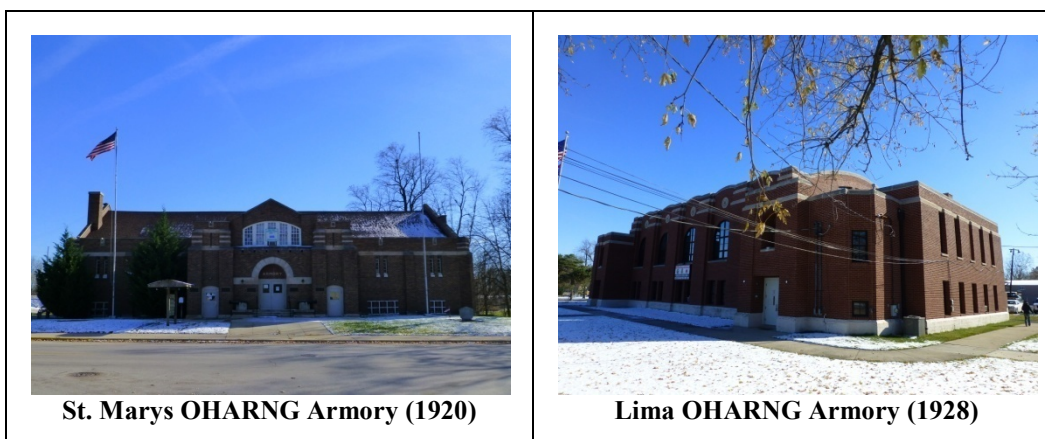
The Lima and Piqua OHARNG armories also were each designed with an attached riding stadium.

In the recent past, the exterior of most of the armories have been slightly modified. The majority of the original multipane windows; both the large arched windows found on the primary elevations and the narrow windows on secondary elevations have been removed and replaced newer windows. The windows fill the original openings but do not reflect the same design of muntins or divided light as the originals. All of the original main entry doors have also been replaced. The replacement materials were not sympathetic to the original design intentions of the architects.

With that being said, the overall design of these architecturally significant armories is intact. The majority of the other key elements still represent the original design intent.

The various groupings of the buildings were also looked at as potential historic districts per the guidelines in Criterion C. According to the NRHP, districts must be a “unified entity” and possess “a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development” (NPS 1991a, 5). No buildings, structures, or landscapes were found to possess enough integrity to establish a historic district at each of these five OHARNG sites.

Figure 102. 1920-1940 Era armories eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.





6.2.1.4 For Criterion D – History

None of the five buildings are likely to yield information about the history of its building type or specific OHARNG history.

6.2.1.5 Support buildings constructed during the Period of Significance for the 1920-1940 armories

There are two buildings constructed at the same time as the 1920–1940 OHARNG armories. These buildings were built during the Period of Significance for the armories and were originally part of the overall plan of the armories' design or function. Although significant, neither of these support buildings constructed during this Period of Significance have enough integrity to be eligible for the NRHP (Table 4).

Table 4. Eligibility of support buildings constructed during the 1920-1940 Era (Interwar Construction Program).

Building Name	Year Built	Historic Use	Current Use	Eligible for the National Register
Lima OHARNG Armory Annex #00002	1928	Stables	Armory Annex	NO
Akron-Hawkins OHARNG Dining Facility #00002	1937	Stables	Dining	NO

6.2.1.6 Support buildings constructed outside of the Period of Significance for the 1920–1940 Era armories

There are twelve buildings located at the five OHARNG armory sites (1920–1940) that were constructed outside of the Period of Significance for the 1920–1940 Era armories. These buildings were constructed after the Period of Significance for each armory, and they were not originally part of the overall plan of the armories' designs or functions. It is the finding of this report that these twelve buildings are NOT individually eligible for the NRHP, and they do not meet the requirements for creating a historic district under Criterion C since the only linkage is that the OHARNG constructed them.

The eligibility of these buildings is summarized in Table 5.

Table 5. Eligibility of support buildings constructed outside the Period of Significance for the 1920–1940 era Ohio armories.

Building Name	Year Built	Historic Use	Current Use	Eligible for the National Register
St. Marys OHARNG Motor Vehicle Storage Building	1951	Storage	Storage	NO
St. Marys OHARNG Storage Building	ca. 1988	Storage	Storage	NO
Lima OHARNG Motor Vehicle Storage Building	1950	Storage	Storage	NO
Lima OHARNG Storage Building	1986	Storage	Storage	NO
Lima OHARNG Field Maintenance Shop	1987	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO
Piqua OHARNG Motor Vehicle Storage Building	1950	Storage	Storage	NO
Piqua OHARNG Field Maintenance Shop	ca. 1988	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO
Piqua OHARNG Storage Building	ca. 1988	Storage	Storage	NO
Xenia OHARNG Motor Vehicle Storage Building	Unknown	Storage	Storage	NO
Akron-Hawkins OHARNG Organizational Maintenance Shop	1947	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO
Akron-Hawkins OHARNG Motor Vehicle Storage Building	1950	Storage	Storage	NO
Akron-Hawkins OHARNG Motor Vehicle Storage Building	1955	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO

6.2.2 1946–1968 Era

Fourteen armories were surveyed that are significant for the 1946–1968 Postwar Construction Era (Table 6). It is this report’s finding that all fourteen armories and their associated meter houses (if any) are eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for the congressionally mandated and funded design and construction of modern armories and reserve centers for the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve. An additional armory, Portsmouth OHARNG (constructed in 1959; acquired in 1996) and its associated Motor Vehicle Storage Building was found to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for the congressionally mandated and funded design and construction of modern armories and reserve centers for the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve.

Table 6. Eligibility of armories constructed during the 1946–1968 Era (Postwar Construction Program).

Building Name	Year Built	Historic Use	Current Use	Eligible for the NRHP ?
Cleveland-Brook Park OHARNG Armory	1957	Armory	Armory	YES – Criterion A
Chagrin Falls OHARNG Armory	1956	Armory	Armory	YES – Criterion A
Columbus-Haubrich OHARNG Armory	1958	Armory	Armory	YES – Criterion A
Greenville OHARNG Armory	1962	Armory	Armory	YES – Criterion A
Lebanon OHARNG Armory	1951	Armory	Armory	YES – Criterion A
Lorain OHARNG Armory	1953	Armory	Armory	YES – Criterion A
Middletown-Kessler OHARNG Armory	1951	Armory	Armory	YES – Criterion A
Newark OHARNG Armory	1955	Armory	Armory	YES – Criterion A
Norwalk OHARNG Armory	1961	Armory	Armory	YES – Criterion A
Portsmouth OHARNG Armory	1959; acquired 1996	Army Reserve Center	Armory	YES – Criterion A
Sandusky OHARNG Armory	1959	Armory	Armory	YES – Criterion A
Springfield OHARNG Armory	1956	Armory	Armory	YES – Criterion A
Tarleton OHARNG Armory	1968	Armory	Armory	YES – Criterion A
Tiffin OHARNG Armory	1954	Armory	Armory	YES – Criterion A
Wooster OHARNG Armory	1949	Armory	Armory	YES – Criterion A

6.2.2.1 For Criterion A - Event

The Postwar Period saw another new push in armory modernization and growth across the country. This new program was congressionally mandated and funded. The fourteen armories constructed during this period were part of this larger trend, and a fifteenth was acquired from the Army Reserve in 1996 but was constructed in 1959 under the same funding program. For this reason, all fifteen armories are eligible at the national level for Criterion A.

The fifteen armories are pictured again in Figure 103.

Figure 103. 1946-1968 Era armories eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.



Middletown-Kessler OHARNG Armory (1951) – Type A.



Lebanon OHARNG Armory (1951) – Type A.



Wooster OHARNG Armory (1949) – Type B.



Lorain OHARNG Armory (1953) – Type B.



Tiffin OHARNG Armory (1954) – Type B.



Chagrin Falls OHARNG Armory (1956) – Type B.



Newark OHARNG Armory (1955) – Type B.



Sandusky OHARNG Armory (1959) – Type B.



Springfield OHARNG Armory (1956) – Type C.



Cleveland-Brook Park OHARNG Armory (1957) – Type C.



Columbus-Haubrich OHARNG Armory (1958) – Type C.



Norwalk OHARNG Armory (1961) – Type D.



Greenville OHARNG Armory (1962) – Type D.



Tarlton OHARNG Armory (1968) – Type D.



Portsmouth OHARNG Armory [constructed as an Army Reserve Center] (1959; acquired 1996).

6.2.2.2 For Criterion B - Person

None of the 15 buildings and structures could be linked to a particular person important in our past

6.2.2.3 For Criterion C – Design/Construction

With federal funding came a uniformity of design. There were a few different types of standardized plans utilized during this time of armory construction. These plans and designs were created utilizing a standardized process at the Adjutant Generals' office and the plans were distributed out to each state's National Guard. These nationally distributed plans were contracted out to local builders. Most of the armories of this era were of a "contemporary" style. Constructed with clean lines, little or no ornamentation, primarily flat roof, rectilinear form, and open interiors, the new armories were often identical, not only from town to town, but from state to state as well resulting in a lack of architectural distinction compared to that of their predecessors.

Although the 14 armories (and 1 Army Reserve center) have characteristic traits of the "contemporary" style such as clean lines, little or no ornamentation, primarily flat roof, rectilinear form, and open interiors, none of them rise to the standard outlined in the bulletins for Criterion C. In addition, these were all standardized plans drawn by the Adjutant General Department.

6.2.2.4 For Criterion D – History

None of the 15 buildings are likely to yield information about the history of its building type or specific OHARNG history.

6.2.2.5 Support buildings constructed for the 1946–1968 Era armories under the congressionally mandated construction program

Fourteen armories and one Army Reserve center were surveyed that are significant for the 1946–1968 Era. It is the finding of this report that all of these fourteen armories and their associated meter houses (if any) are eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for the congressionally mandated and funded design and construction of modern armories and reserve centers for the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve. An additional armory, Portsmouth OHARNG (constructed in 1959; acquired by OHARNG in 1996) and its associated Motor Vehicle Storage Building were found to

be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for the congressionally mandated and funded design and construction of modern armories and reserve centers for the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve (Table 7).

Table 7. Eligibility of support buildings constructed for 1946–1968 Era Ohio armories.

Associated Armory	Building Name	Year Built	Historic Use	Current Use	Eligible for the NRHP
Cleveland-Brook Park OHARNG Armory (1958)	Meter Building	1957	Utility	Utility	YES
Norwalk OHARNG Armory (1961)	Gas Meter House	1961	Utility	Utility	YES
Portsmouth OHARNG Armory (1959, acquired in 1996)	Motor Vehicle Storage Building	1959 (acquired in 1996)	Storage	Storage	YES
Sandusky OHARNG Armory (1959)	Gas Meter House	1959	Utility	Utility	YES

6.2.2.6 Support buildings constructed for the 1946–1968 Era armories

There are 34 buildings constructed in support of the 1946–1968 Era OHARNG armories. None of these buildings were designed or funded as part of the postwar armory and reserve center construction program. It is the finding of this report that these 34 buildings are NOT individually eligible for the NRHP under any of the National Register Criteria, and that they do not meet the requirements for creating a historic district under Criterion C since the only linkage is that the OHARNG constructed them (Table 8).

Table 8. Eligibility of support buildings constructed for 1946-1968 Era Ohio armories.

Associated Armory	Building Name	Year Built	Historic Use	Current Use	Eligible for the NRHP
Cleveland-Brook Park OHARNG Armory (1958)	Field Maintenance Shop #2	1961	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO
	Storage Building	Post-1990	Storage	Storage	NO

Associated Armory	Building Name	Year Built	Historic Use	Current Use	Eligible for the NRHP
Chagrin Falls OHARNG Armory (1956)	Storage Building	post-1990	Storage	Storage	NO
Columbus-Haubrich OHARNG Armory (1958)	Field Maintenance Shop #19	1960	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO
	Storage Building	ca.1988	Storage	Storage	NO
	Storage Building	post-1990	Storage	Storage	NO
Greenville OHARNG Armory (1962)	Storage Building	ca.1988	Storage	Storage	NO
	Vehicle Maintenance Building	Unknown	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO
Lebanon OHARNG Armory (1951)	Storage Building #00003 ³	2003	Storage	Storage	NO
	Storage Building #00004	2006	Storage	Storage	NO
Lorain OHARNG Armory (1953)	Storage Building	ca.1988	Storage	Storage	NO
Middletown-Kessler OHARNG Armory (1951)	Motor Vehicle Storage Building	1951	Storage	Storage	NO
Newark OHARNG Armory (1955)	Field Maintenance Shop FMS#7	1960	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO
	Storage Building #00007	Unknown	Storage	Storage	NO
	Storage Building #00008	Unknown	Storage	Storage	NO
	Storage Shed #00009 ⁴	1987	Storage	Storage	NO
	Vehicle Storage Building #00011	1988	Storage	Storage	NO

³ Lebanon OHARNG #00003 and #00004 have no architectural survey forms.

⁴ Newark OHARNG #00009 has no survey form.

Associated Armory	Building Name	Year Built	Historic Use	Current Use	Eligible for the NRHP
	Storage Building #00014	1986	Storage	Storage	NO
Norwalk OHARNG Armory (1961)	Storage Building	1969	Storage	Storage	NO
	Storage Building	ca.1988	Storage	Storage	NO
	Storage Building	ca.1988	Storage	Storage	NO
Portsmouth OHARNG Armory (1959; acquired in 1996)	Storage Shed ⁵	Unknown	Storage	Storage	NO
Sandusky OHARNG Armory (1959)	Storage Building	ca.1988	Storage	Storage	NO
	Storage Building	1969	Storage	Storage	NO
Springfield OHARNG Armory (1956)	Field Maintenance Shop #13	1960	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO
	Storage Building	ca.1988	Storage	Storage	NO
	Information Processing Building	1978	Warehouse	Storage/Administrative	NO
Tarlton OHARNG Armory (1968)	Storage Building	ca.1988	Storage	Storage	NO
	Storage Building	Unknown	Storage	Storage	NO
	Latrine ⁶	Unknown	Latrine	Latrine	NO
	Storage ⁷ Building	Unknown	Storage	Storage	NO
Wooster OHARNG Armory (1949)	Motor Vehicle Storage Building	1950	Storage	Storage	NO
Xenia OHARNG Armory (1930 and 1975)	Motor Vehicle Storage Building	Unknown (reconstructed 1975)	Storage	Storage	NO

⁵ Portsmouth OHARNG Storage shed has no architectural survey form.

⁶ Tarlton OHARNG Latrine has no architectural survey form.

⁷ Tarlton OHARNG Storage Building has no architectural survey form.

6.2.3 Acquired buildings

The OHARNG has acquired several sites through the years and transformed them into National Guard armories.

6.2.3.1 Marion and Medina

The Marion Armory was constructed in 1942 as part of the Marion Engineer Depot. While the role that the Marion Engineer Depot played in World War II was significant, most of the warehouses in the depot have been demolished sometime after the depot left government ownership in 1989. The warehouse that the OHARNG acquired in 1964 is not eligible for the NRHP due to lack of integrity for the engineer depot as a whole and a lack of individual significance.

The Medina Armory was constructed in 1959 as an appliance factory and acquired by the OHARNG in 1992. The appliance factory does not meet any of the standards for eligibility at the national, state, or local level, and the OHARNG use of the building does not meet the standards for Criteria Consideration G.

The eligibility of these buildings is reflected in Table 9.

Table 9. Eligibility of the Marion and Medina Armories.

Building Name	Year Built	Historic Use	Current Use	Eligible for the NRHP
Marion OHARNG Armory	1942 (acquired 1964)	Quartermaster Depot	Armory	NO
Medina OHARNG Armory	1959 (acquired 1992)	Factory	Armory	NO

6.2.3.2 Rickenbacker Army Enclave

The 124 acres of the Rickenbacker site were acquired in 1996 from the Air National Guard. The airfield was constructed in 1942 as the Northeastern Training Center for the Army Air Corps. It was primarily used for training pilots for the B-17 and for glider crews. In 1951, the base became part of the Strategic Air Command. The base was closed by the Air Force in 1980 and was transferred to the Air National Guard. The portion of the airfield

that the OHARNG owns is not eligible as a historic district on its own separate from the main area of the airfield. The buildings within the OHARNG are not individually eligible for either Criteria A or C, and its use as an OHARNG facility does not meet the standards for Criteria Consideration G, since it was only acquired by the OHARNG in 1996.

The eligibility status of the Rickenbacker Army Enclave is summarized in Table 10.

Table 10. Eligibility of the buildings and structures at the Rickenbacker Army Enclave.

Building Name	Year Built	Historic Use	Current Use	Eligible for the NRHP
Rickenbacker OHARNG Armory – Building 915	1957	Arms Storage	Unknown	NO
Rickenbacker OHARNG Armory – Building 920	1959	Squadron Operations	Unknown	NO
Rickenbacker OHARNG Armory – Building 921	Unknown (moved in 1970)	Storage	Storage	NO
Rickenbacker OHARNG Armory – Building 929	1965	Aircraft Engine Inspection and Repair Shop	Organizational Storage Building	NO
Rickenbacker OHARNG Armory – Building 930	1957	Squadron Administration Building	General Instruction Building	NO
Rickenbacker OHARNG Armory – Building 931	1957	Hangar	Hangar	NO
Rickenbacker OHARNG Armory – Building 932	1962	Maintenance Shop	Engineering Maintenance Shop	NO
Rickenbacker OHARNG Armory – Building 933	1956	Avionics Shop	Special Forces Building	NO
Rickenbacker OHARNG Armory – Building 934	1956	Flammable Material Storehouse	Flammable Material Storehouse	NO
Rickenbacker OHARNG Armory – Building 935	1963	General Purpose Storage Building	General Purpose Storage Building	NO
Rickenbacker OHARNG Armory – Building 936	1963	General Purpose Storage Building	General Purpose Storage Building	NO
Rickenbacker OHARNG Armory – Building 939	1966	General Purpose Storage Building	General Purpose Storage Building	NO
Rickenbacker OHARNG Armory – Building 940	1965	General Purpose Storage Building	General Purpose Storage Building	NO
Rickenbacker OHARNG Armory – Building 943	1978	Unknown	Unknown	NO
Rickenbacker OHARNG Armory – Building 944	1977	Unknown	Unknown	NO

6.2.3.3 Newark

Three buildings located at Newark were looked at that are associated with the National Guard in general but not directly associated with the Newark OHARNG. These buildings were co-located with the Newark OHARNG but did not serve the Newark OHARNG armory (Table 11).

Table 11. Eligibility of the buildings and structures at Newark.

Building Name	Year Built	Historic Use	Current Use	Eligible for the NRHP?
Newark OHARNG Combined Support Maintenance Shop CSMS1	1956	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO
Newark OHARNG United States Property And Fiscal Office USPFO #00012	1964	Warehouse	Warehouse	NO
Newark OHARNG Warehouse #00013	1953	Warehouse	Warehouse	NO

The entire Newark complex was studied to determine if it was eligible for the NRHP as a historic district, but because the armory, the CSMS1 and the USPFO were all constructed under different themes and had different periods of significance, Newark does not qualify as a historic district.

6.2.4 Complete list of eligibility

For ease of administration of the buildings owned by the OHARNG for purposes of future Section 106 actions, a complete list of all buildings discussed in this report appears in Table 12.

Table 12. Final recommendations of eligibility for all buildings covered by this report.

Building Name	Year Built	Historic Use	Current Use	Eligible for NRHP (Criteria)
Akron-Hawkins OHARNG				
Akron-Hawkins OHARNG Armory	1937	Armory	Armory	YES (A & C)
Akron-Hawkins OHARNG Dining Facility #00002	1937	Unknown	Dining Facility	NO (integrity)
Akron-Hawkins OHARNG Organizational Maintenance Shop #00004	1947	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO

Building Name	Year Built	Historic Use	Current Use	Eligible for NRHP (Criteria)
Akron-Hawkins OHARNG Motor Vehicle Storage Building #00003	1950	Storage	Storage	NO
Akron-Hawkins OHARNG Motor Vehicle Storage Building #00005	1955	Storage	Storage	NO
Chagrin Falls OHARNG				
Chagrin Falls OHARNG Armory	1956	Armory	Armory	YES (A)
Chagrin Falls Storage Building	post-1990	Storage	Storage	NO
Cleveland-Brook Park OHARNG				
Cleveland-Brook Park OHARNG Armory	1957	Armory	Armory	YES (A)
Cleveland-Brook Park OHARNG Meter Building	1957	Utility	Utility	YES (A)
Cleveland-Brook Park OHARNG Field Maintenance Shop #2	1961	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO
Cleveland-Brook Park OHARNG Storage Building	post-1990	Storage	Storage	NO
Columbus-Haubrich OHARNG				
Columbus-Haubrich OHARNG Armory	1958	Armory	Armory	YES (A&C)
Columbus-Haubrich OHARNG Field Maintenance Shop #19	1960	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO
Columbus-Haubrich OHARNG Storage Building	ca. 1988	Storage	Storage	NO
Columbus-Haubrich OHARNG Storage Building	post-1990	Storage	Storage	NO
Greenville OHARNG				
Greenville OHARNG Armory	1962	Armory	Armory	YES (A)
Greenville OHARNG Storage Building	ca. 1988	Storage	Storage	NO
Greenville OHARNG Vehicle Maintenance Building	post 1990	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO
Lebanon OHARNG				
Lebanon OHARNG Armory	1951	Armory	Armory	YES (A)

Building Name	Year Built	Historic Use	Current Use	Eligible for NRHP (Criteria)
Lebanon OHARNG Storage Building #0003	2003	Storage	Storage	NO
Lebanon OHARNG Vehicle Storage Building #0004	2006	Storage	Storage	NO
Lima OHARNG				
Lima OHARNG Armory	1928	Armory	Armory	YES (A & C)
Lima OHARNG Armory Annex #00002	1928	Stables	Administrative	NO (integrity)
Lima OHARNG Motor Vehicle Maintenance Building #00003	1950	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO
Lima OHARNG Storage Building	ca. 1986	Storage	Storage	NO
Lima OHARNG Field Maintenance Shop #15	1987	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO
Lorain OHARNG				
Lorain OHARNG Armory	1953	Armory	Armory	YES (A)
Lorain OHARNG Storage Building	ca. 1988	Storage	Storage	NO
Marion OHARNG				
Marion OHARNG Armory	1942 (acquired in 1964)	Depot	Armory	NO
Medina OHARNG				
Medina OHARNG Armory	1959 (acquired in 1992)	Factory	Armory	NO
Middletown-Kessler OHARNG				
Middletown-Kessler OHARNG Armory	1951	Armory	Armory	YES (A)
Middletown-Kessler OHARNG Motor Vehicle Storage Building	1951	Storage	Storage	NO
Newark OHARNG				
Newark OHARNG Armory	1955	Armory	Armory	YES (A)
Newark OHARNG Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS1)	1956	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO
Newark OHARNG Field Maintenance Shop #7	1960	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO
Newark OHARNG Storage Building #00007	Unknown	Storage	Storage	NO

Building Name	Year Built	Historic Use	Current Use	Eligible for NRHP (Criteria)
Newark OHARNG Storage Building #00008	Unknown	Storage	Storage	NO
Newark OHARNG Storage Building #00009	1987	Storage	Storage	NO
Newark OHARNG Storage Building #00011	1988	Storage	Storage	NO
Newark OHARNG USPFO Warehouse Building #00012	1964	Warehouse	Warehouse	NO
Newark OHARNG Warehouse Building #00013	1953	Warehouse	Storage	NO
Newark OHARNG Storage Building #00014	ca. 1986	Storage	Storage	NO
Norwalk OHARNG				
Norwalk OHARNG Armory	1961	Armory	Armory	YES (A)
Norwalk OHARNG Gas Meter House	1961	Utility	Utility	NO
Norwalk OHARNG Storage Building	1969	Storage	Storage	NO
Norwalk OHARNG Storage Building	ca. 1988	Storage	Storage	NO
Norwalk OHARNG Storage Building	ca. 1988	Storage	Storage	NO
Piqua OHARNG				
Piqua OHARNG Armory	1929	Armory	Armory	YES (A&C)
Piqua OHARNG Motor Vehicle Storage Building	1950	Storage	Storage	NO
Piqua OHARNG Field Maintenance Shop	ca. 1988	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO
Piqua OHARNG Storage Building	ca. 1988	Storage	Storage	NO
Portsmouth OHARNG				
Portsmouth OHARNG Armory	1959 (acquired in 1996)	Reserve Center	Armory	YES (A)
Portsmouth OHARNG Motor Vehicle Storage Building	1959 (acquired in 1996)	Storage	Storage	YES (A)
Rickenbacker Army Enclave				
RAE Armory – Building 915	1957	Arms Storage	Unknown	NO
RAE Armory – Building 920	1959	Squadron Operations	Unknown	NO

Building Name	Year Built	Historic Use	Current Use	Eligible for NRHP (Criteria)
RAE Armory – Building 921	Unknown (moved in 1970)	Storage	Storage	NO
RAE Armory – Building 929	1965	Aircraft Engine Inspection and Repair Shop	Organizational Storage Building	NO
RAE Armory – Building 930	1957	Squadron Administration Building	General Instruction Building	NO
RAE Armory – Building 931	1957	Hangar	Hangar	NO
RAE Armory – Building 932	1962	Maintenance Shop	Engineering Maintenance Shop	NO
RAE Armory – Building 933	1956	Avionics Shop	Special Forces Building	NO
RAE Armory – Building 934	1956	Flammable Material Storehouse	Flammable Material Storehouse	NO
RAE Armory – Building 935	1963	General Purpose Storage Building	General Purpose Storage Building	NO
RAE Armory – Building 936	1963	General Purpose Storage Building	General Purpose Storage Building	NO
RAE Armory – Building 939	1966	General Purpose Storage Building	General Purpose Storage Building	NO
RAE Armory – Building 940	1965	General Purpose Storage Building	General Purpose Storage Building	NO
RAE Armory – Building 943	1978	Unknown	Unknown	NO
RAE Armory – Building 944	1977	Unknown	Unknown	NO
Sandusky OHARNG				
Sandusky OHARNG Armory	1959	Armory	Armory	YES (A)
Sandusky OHARNG Gas Meter House	1959	Utility	Utility	NO
Sandusky OHARNG Storage Building	ca. 1988	Storage	Storage	NO
Sandusky OHARNG Storage Building	1969	Storage	Storage	NO
Springfield OHARNG				

Building Name	Year Built	Historic Use	Current Use	Eligible for NRHP (Criteria)
Springfield OHARNG Armory	1956	Armory	Armory	YES (A)
Springfield OHARNG Field Maintenance Shop #13	1960	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO
Springfield OHARNG Storage Building	ca. 1988	Storage	Storage	NO
Springfield OHARNG Information Processing Building	1978	Warehouse	Storage/ Administrative	NO
St. Marys OHARNG				
St. Marys OHARNG Armory	ca. 1920	Armory	Armory	YES (A & C)
St. Marys OHARNG Motor Vehicle Storage Building	1951	Storage	Storage	NO
St. Marys OHARNG Storage Building	ca. 1988	Storage	Storage	NO
Tarleton OHARNG				
Tarleton OHARNG Armory	1968	Armory	Armory	YES (A)
Tarleton OHARNG Storage Building	ca. 1988	Storage	Storage	NO
Tarleton OHARNG Storage Building	Unknown	Storage	Storage	NO
Tarleton OHARNG Storage Building	Unknown	Storage	Vacant	NO
Tarleton OHARNG Latrine	Unknown	Latrine	Vacant	NO
Tiffin OHARNG				
Tiffin OHARNG Armory	1954	Armory	Armory	YES (A)
Wooster OHARNG				
Wooster OHARNG Armory	1949	Armory	Armory	YES (A)
Wooster OHARNG Motor Vehicle Storage Building	1950	Storage	Storage	NO
Xenia OHARNG				
Xenia OHARNG Armory	1930 and 1975	Armory	Armory	NO ⁸
Xenia OHARNG Motor Vehicle Storage Building	1930 and 1975	Storage	Storage	NO

⁸ Both the Xenia Armory building and its vehicle storage building need to be reevaluated when they reach 50 years of age.

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7 Character-Defining Features

In Preservation Brief #17, Nelson (1988), reminds readers that the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (Weeks and Grimmer 1995) embodies two important goals: (1) the preservation of historic materials, and (2) the preservation of a building's distinguishing character. Every old building is unique, with its own identity and its own distinctive character. Character refers to all those visual aspects and physical features that comprise the appearance of every historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building, its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features, as well as the various aspects of its site and environment.

If the various materials, features, and spaces that give a building its visual character are not recognized and preserved, then essential aspects of its character may be damaged in the process of change.

A building's character can be irreversibly damaged or changed in many ways; for example, some ways that damage or change can occur are:

- inappropriate repointing of the brickwork
- removal of a distinctive side porch
- changes to the window sash
- changes to the setting around the building
- changes to the major room arrangements
- introduction of an atrium
- painting previously unpainted woodwork, etc.

The following subsections outline character-defining features for the 19 OHARNG armories determined eligible to the NRHP. Note that character-defining features are not defined for those buildings determined not eligible to the NRHP.

7.1 1920–1940 Era (Interwar Construction Program)

Key character-defining features of this era of armory architecture include but are not limited to: two-story structure, rectangular massing, polychromatic effects, facade symmetry, brick exterior, narrow fenestration, barrel style roof, parapets, prominent front entries, brick-enclosed stair towers, arched windows, and stone coping detail at roofline. Interior elements include: a large drill hall space with a barrel ceiling and exposed arched

steel-truss system and wood flooring, central corridors with arched brick passageways and concrete floors, and wood interior doors. Interior rooms originally included office spaces, a locker room, latrines, a kitchen, a supply room, and boiler room on the first floor and a club room, drill hall, a lecture room, and latrines on the second floor with concrete switchback staircases providing access to the second floor.

7.1.1 St. Marys OHARNG Armory (ca. 1920) features


Character-defining features (Table 13):

- A mix of Castellated, Art Moderne, and Art Deco styles
- Two-story structure with brick exterior walls
- Rectangular massing
- Footprint including 1938 addition
- Gable roofs
- Parapet walls
- Battlements on the front elevation
- Polychromatic effects
- Facade symmetry
- Narrow window openings
- Steel narrow casement windows
- Stone windowsills
- Large arched window openings
- Large arched multipane wood windows with arched brick lintels
- Horizontality of stone details such as the belt course
- Arched stone detailing framing tile work above the main entry
- Large open assembly hall space with wood floor and exposed wood scissor trusses (interior)
- Corridors with brick walls, concrete floors, and brick arched passageways (interior)
- Brick interior walls (interior)
- Wood frame viewing balcony overlooking double-height assembly hall
- Concrete stairs with metal pipe handrails and decorative wood spindles leading up to the viewing balcony (interior)
- Wood doors
- Beadboard ceilings
- Schoolhouse light fixtures

Non-character defining features due to modification or replacement:

- Entry doors (replaced with metal doors)
- Narrow window openings filled with brick
- Drop-ceilings (interior)
- Individual room modification and upgrades including flooring, partition walls, and drop-ceilings (interior)

Table 13. Photographs of character-defining features at St. Marys OHARNG Armory.

 <p>St. Marys OHARNG Armory, two-story massing with brick exterior walls (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>	 <p>St. Marys OHARNG Armory, arched multipane wood window with arched brick lintel (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>
 <p>Arched stone detailing framing semi-circle tile artwork of the front entry [metal doors are noncontributing] (St. Marys OHARNG Armory, ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>	 <p>St. Marys OHARNG Armory, horizontal stone detailing and coping of the battlement (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>



Narrow window openings [metal-sash windows are noncontributing] (St. Marys OHARNG Armory, ERDC-CERL, 2013).



St. Marys OHARNG Armory, open interior of assembly hall space with exposed wood scissor trusses and wood plank floor (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



St. Marys OHARNG Armory, interior corridor with brick walls, concrete floor, and arched passageways [drop-ceiling is noncontributing] (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



St. Marys OHARNG Armory, concrete staircase with metal pipe handrails and decorative wood spindles (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



St. Marys OHARNG Armory, decorative wood viewing balcony overlooking double-height space of assembly hall (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



St. Marys OHARNG Armory, interior wood door (ERDC-CERL, 2013).

7.1.2 Lima OHARNG Armory (1928) features

Character defining features (Table 14):

- Mix of Castellated, Art Moderne, and Art Deco style of architecture (regular massing, polychromatic effects, facade symmetry, linear decoration, and stylized details such as the round arches and stone details)
- Barrel-type roof over assembly hall
- Gable-on-hip roof over riding stadium, with overhanging eaves and exposed decorative wood rafters
- Flag balcony on the northwest (front) elevation
- Scalloped arch parapet wall with horizontal stone detailing on the front elevation
- Brick exterior and interior walls
- Stone coping
- Window openings
- Door openings
- Stone and brick windowsills
- Triangular windows in riding stadium gable
- Brick lintels
- Concrete water table
- Brick chimneys

- Open interior space/assembly hall with wood floor (interior)
- Exposed truss system in the assembly hall (interior)
- Arched brick passageways (interior)
- Brick turret towers that enclose concrete staircases with metal handrails (interior)
- Open interior space of the old riding stadium with exposed truss system (interior)

Non-character defining features due to modification or replacement:

- Replacement anodized-bronze aluminum windows
- Replacement anodized-bronze aluminum arched awning windows
- Metal and glass entry doors
- Drop-ceilings (interior)
- Individual room modification and upgrades including flooring, partition walls, and drop-ceilings (interior)

Table 14. Photographs of character-defining features of Lima OHARNG Armory.



Northwest (front) elevation; symmetrical facade (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Arched openings on the front elevation [replacement windows are not character defining] (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Entry tower with flag balcony [replacement windows and doors are not character defining] (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Stone coping and horizontality of details on front elevation (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Narrow fenestration, repetitive window pattern, horizontality of stone detailing, parapet wall for barrel roof of the drill hall space (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



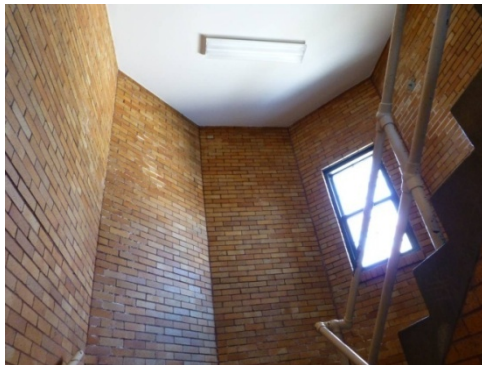
Gable-on-hip roof of riding stadium (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Triangular window in the gable end of the riding stadium roof (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Decorative wood rafters and overhanging eave of the riding stadium roof (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Multi-sided brick turret/tower enclosing the concrete switchback staircase with metal pipe handrails (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Central corridor with brick walls and concrete floor (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Arched brick passageways in the first floor of the central corridors (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Interior view of the open assembly hall space on the second floor with wood floor, brick walls, barrel roof, and arched steel truss system (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Interior view of the open riding stadium with exposed wood rafters and steel truss roofing system (ERDC-CERL, 2013).

7.1.3 Piqua OHARNG Armory (1929) features

Character defining features (Table 15):



- Mix of Castellated, Art Moderne, and Art Deco style of architecture (regular massing, polychromatic effects, facade symmetry, linear decoration, and stylized details such as the round arches and stone details)
- Barrel-type roof over assembly hall
- Gable-on-hip roof over riding arena with overhanging eaves and exposed decorative wood rafters
- Brick exterior and interior walls
- Brick pilasters on the one-story area that encloses the old riding stadium
- Stone coping
- Repetitive window pattern
- Window openings
- Door openings
- Stone and brick windowsills
- Triangular windows in riding stadium gable
- Brick lintels
- Concrete water table
- Open interior space/assembly hall (interior)
- Exposed truss system in the assembly hall (interior)
- Brick enclosed concrete staircases with metal pipe handrails (interior)
- Open interior space of the old riding stadium with exposed truss system (interior)
- Original wood doors with original hardware (interior)
- Original wood accordion-style doors in the drill hall (interior)

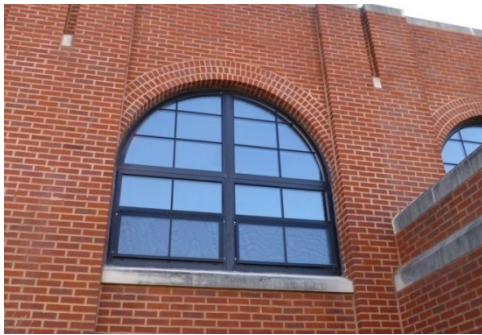
- Openings in south wall of assembly hall for viewing into the riding stadium (interior)

Non-character defining features due to modification or replacement:

- Replacement anodized-bronze aluminum windows
- Replacement anodized-bronze aluminum arched awning windows
- Metal and glass entry doors
- Drop-ceilings (interior)
- Open interior space/assembly hall (modified with addition of drop-ceiling tiles)
- Exposed truss system in the assembly hall (modified with addition of drop-ceiling tiles)
- Individual room modification and upgrades including flooring, partition walls, and drop-ceilings (interior)
- Construction of two one-story brick additions; one off the southwest corner of the riding stadium, one off the east side of the riding stadium

Table 15. Photographs of character-defining features of Piqua OHARNG Armory.

 <p>East (front) elevation, symmetrical facade (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>	 <p>Entry bay, stone coping, horizontality of stone details, narrow fenestration (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>
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Arched window opening with arched brick lintel and stone windowsill on front elevation [replacement windows are not character defining] (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Repetitive window pattern, narrow fenestration, parapet wall, barrel roof (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Gable-on-hip roof of the riding stadium (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Triangular window in the gable end of the roof over the riding stadium (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Decorative wood rafters and overhanging eave of the roof over the riding stadium (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Interior view of the assembly space with wood floor [modified drop-ceiling in not character defining] on the second floor (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



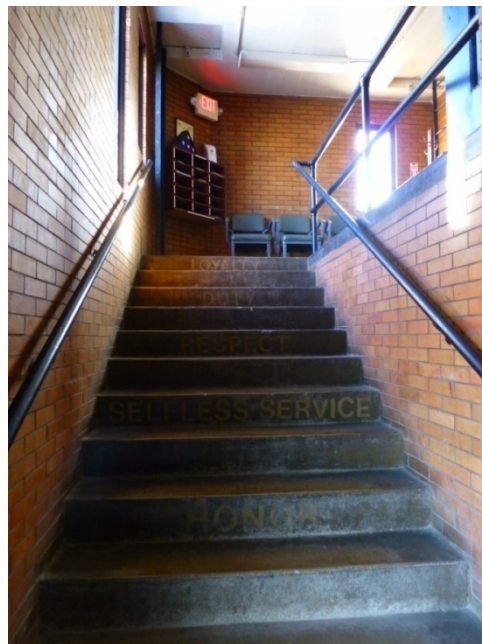
Wood panel pocket doors opening up from the lecture room into the assembly hall space (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Interior view of the open riding stadium space with exposed wood rafters and steel truss roofing system (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Window opening on the wall of the assembly hall overlooking the riding stadium area (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Concrete staircase with metal pipe handrails (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Central corridor with brick walls and concrete floor (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Wood interior doors (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Wood and glass interior doors leading from armory into the riding stadium (ERDC-CERL, 2013).

7.1.4 Akron-Hawkins OHARNG Armory (1937) features

Character defining features (Table 16):

- Mix of Castellated, Art Moderne, and Art Deco style of architecture
- Rectangular massing
- Polychromatic effects
- Facade symmetry
- Linear decoration
- Stylized details such as the round arches and stone details
- Stone coping

- Barrel-type roof
- Brick exterior and interior walls Repetitive window pattern
- Window openings
- Door openings
- Stone windowsills
- Open interior space/assembly hall
- Exposed truss system in the drill hall
- Arched passageways
- Concrete floors
- Concrete staircases with metal handrails

Non-character defining features due to modification or replacement:

- Replacement anodized-bronze aluminum windows
- Replacement anodized-bronze aluminum arched awning windows
- Metal and glass entry doors
- Window openings filled with brick
- Drop-ceilings (interior)
- Individual room modification and upgrades including flooring, partition walls, and drop-ceilings (interior)

Table 16. Photographs of character-defining features of Akron-Hawkins OHARNG Armory.



East (front) elevation, symmetrical facade, brick exterior, two-story, horizontality of stone detailing (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Large arched windows with arched brick lintels and stone windowsills (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Repetitive window pattern, barrel roof (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



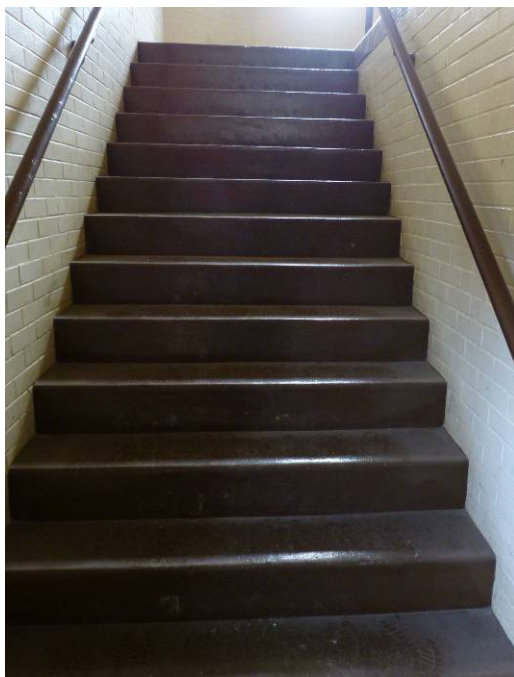
Central corridor with brick walls and concrete floor (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Arched brick passageways (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Interior view of open assembly hall with wood floor, brick wall, barrel roof, and arched steel truss roof system (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Concrete staircase and metal pipe handrails (ERDC-CERL, 2013).

7.2 1946–1968 Era — Postwar Construction Period

Key character-defining features of this type of armory architecture include but are not limited to: either one- or two-story structures that encompassed a large centrally placed double-height drill hall space, brick exterior walls, prominent entry defined by stone detailing or wood-veneer panels and a flat roof, repetitive window patterns, multipane steel-sash awning windows, clerestory multipane steel-sash awning windows, and stone and concrete windowsills.

The interior spaces typically include a lobby, individual classrooms and offices, a kitchen, supply rooms, storage rooms, a boiler room, rifle range, and a latrine with adjacent locker rooms. All of these rooms were accessible via the centrally placed drill hall space.

Architectural finishes would include metal interior doors, concrete-block interior walls, glazed sanitary tile walls in the drill hall, latrine, locker room, lobby, stairwells, corridors, mosaic tile floor in the latrine, and concrete interior windowsills.

7.2.1 Lebanon OHARNG Armory (1951) – Type A, features

Character-defining features (Table 17):






- Brick exterior walls
- One- and two-story structure with flat roof and a double-height space with a barrel roof
- Stone details around the main entry on the north elevation
- Stainless-steel lettering spelling “O.N.G. Armory”
- Brick chimney stack
- Open double-height space of drill hall with exposed truss system and concrete floor (interior)
- Glazed sanitary tile walls in the stairwell, corridors, drill hall, and latrines (interior)
- Concrete switchback stairs with metal handrails (interior)

Non-character-defining features due to modification or replacement:

- Flat concrete canopy structure of the main entry (modified)
- Multipane steel-sash awning windows (replaced with anodized bronze aluminum one-over-one double-hung windows)
- Multipane steel-sash clerestory windows (replaced with anodized bronze aluminum one-over-one windows)

- Metal entry doors (replaced)
- Locker room (modified into offices)

Table 17. Photographs of character-defining features of Lebanon OHARNG Armory.

 <p>North (front) elevation, symmetrical façade, brick exterior wall, parapet (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>	  <p>Stone tile detailing highlighting the main entry on the north elevation (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>
 <p>Concrete canopy structure (modified) over the main entry on the north elevation (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>	 <p>Stainless-steel lettering on the north elevation (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>



Large clerestory windows (replacement) (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Brick chimney stack (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



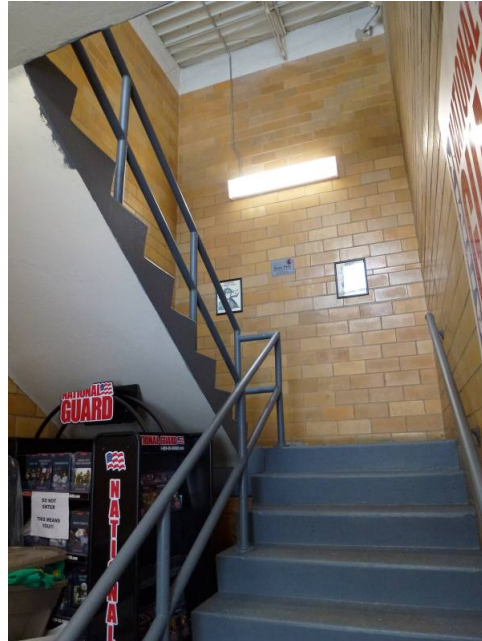
Barrel roof over the drill hall (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Interior view of the open drill hall space with concrete floor, glazed sanitary tile walls, barrel roof, and expose arched steel truss roofing system (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



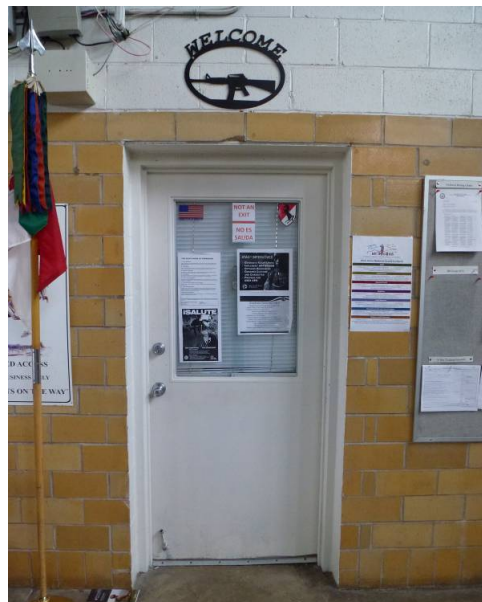
Large window opening from the second floor corridor overlooking the open space of the drill hall (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Concrete switchback staircase with metal pipe handrails and glazed sanitary tile walls (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



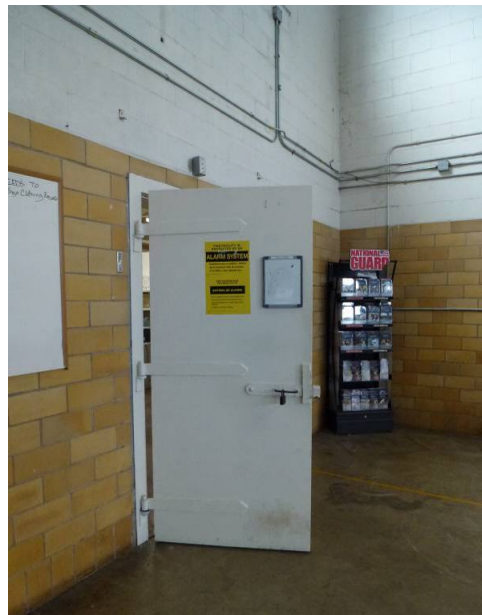
Glazed sanitary tile wall and clerestory windows in the drill hall space (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



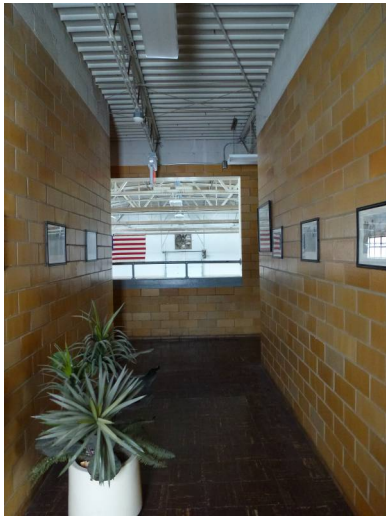
Metal and glass interior door (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Metal, glass, and louvered vent interior doors (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Steel interior door for supply rooms (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Second floor corridor with glazed sanitary tile walls and exposed roofing system for the ceiling (ERDC-CERL, 2014).

7.2.2 Middletown OHARNG Armory (1948) – Type A, features







Character-defining features (Table 18):

- Brick exterior walls
- Combination of one- and two-story structure
- Flat roofs and a barrel roof over the two-story drill hall space
- Stainless-steel lettering spelling “Ohio National Guard”
- Clerestory windows on north and south elevations
- Repetitive window pattern
- Stone tile details framing the two entry bays on the east (front) elevation
- Flat roof canopies over the two entries on the east (front) elevation
- Stone windowsills
- Stone-caps covering short brick walls that encompass the entry porches on the east (front) elevation
- Open two-story drill hall space with concrete floors and exposed steel structure (interior)
- Variety of styles of interior doors (interior)
- Original glazed sanitary tiles in the lobbies, stairwells, latrines, old locker room, classrooms, second floor corridor, and the bottom half of the drill hall walls (interior)
- Concrete switchback stairs with original metal handrails (interior)
- Second floor corridor overlooking the two-story drill hall (interior)

Non-character-defining features due to modification or replacement:

- Metal and glass entry doors on east (front) elevation (replaced)
- Multipane steel-sash clerestory windows (replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one windows)
- Multipane steel-sash paired windows (replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one windows)
- Multipane steel-sash single windows (replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one windows)
- Metal service doors (replaced)
- Light fixtures (replaced)

Table 18. Photographs of character-defining features of Middletown-Kessler OHARNG Armory.

 <p>East (front) elevation, symmetrical façade, brick exterior walls, repetitive window pattern, two main entries (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>	 <p>Two-story structure with a combination of flat roof and barrel roof (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>
 <p>Stone tile detailing highlighting the entry bay, brick/concrete/slate benches, slate porch (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>	 <p>Flat concrete canopy over the main entry (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>
 <p>Stainless-steel lettering, paired window placement (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>	 <p>Clerestory windows, not original (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>



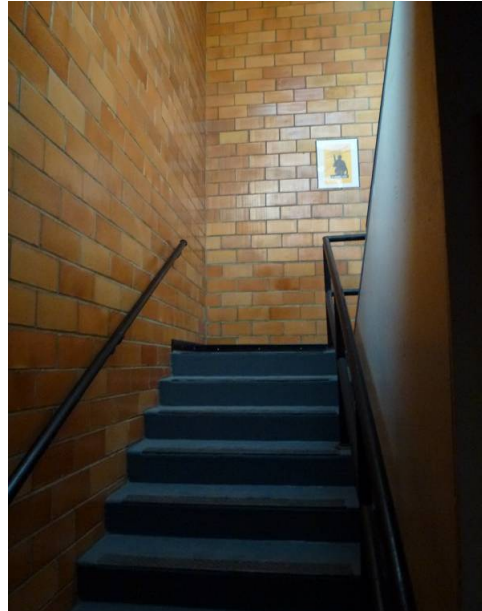
Interior view of the double-height drill hall space with concrete floor, concrete and glazed sanitary tile walls, barrel roof with exposed arched truss system (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Glazed sanitary tile walls in the lobby (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Metal and glass interior door (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Stairwell with concrete switchback staircase with metal handrails and glazed sanitary tile walls (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Large classroom space (missing accordion room divider) with glazed sanitary tile walls (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



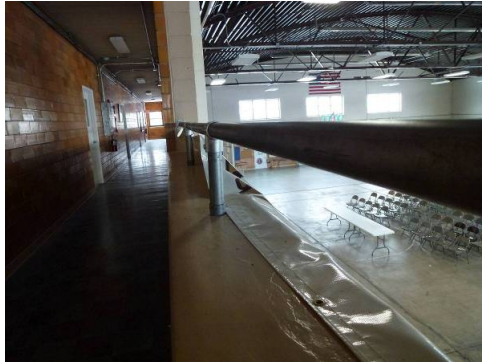
Steel supply room door (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Second floor corridor with glazed sanitary tile walls (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Typical metal and glass office door (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Large opening in wall of second floor corridor overlooking the open space of the drill hall (ERDC-CERL, 2014).

7.2.3 Wooster OHARNG Armory (1949) – Type B, features

Character-defining features (Table 19):

- Brick exterior walls
- One-story administration wings with central high-bay drill hall space
- Flat roofs
- Clerestory window openings
- Paired window openings
- Single window openings
- Repetitive window pattern
- Concrete windowsills
- Recessed main entry with wood veneer detailing
- Flat canopy structure over side entry door
- Open double-height space of drill hall with concrete floor and exposed steel-truss roof system (interior)
- Metal interior doors (interior)

Non-character-defining features due to modification or replacement:

- Original four-pane steel-sash awning clerestory windows with laminated porcelain enamel panel above (replaced with one-over one anodized-bronze aluminum windows and fiberglass panel insert above)
- Three-pane steel-sash awning windows on the one-story portion of the building (replaced with one-over-one anodized-bronze aluminum windows)
- Metal and glass main entry doors (replaced)

- Metal and glass door with sidelight and wood-veneer panel (replaced with new door and window)
- Glazed sanitary tile walls in the latrines and locker room (modified with newer materials and paint) (interior)
- Rifle range (modified into storage space/weight room)

Table 19. Photographs of character-defining features of Wooster OHARNG Armory.

 <p>Brick exterior walls, one-story administration wings with central high-bay drill hall space, flat roofs (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>	 <p>Entry bay on the north (front) elevation with original wood paneled wall, replacement one-over-one anodized-bronze aluminum paired windows, and replacement metal entry doors (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>
 <p>Original clerestory window openings with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum clerestory windows with fiberglass panel inserts (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>	 <p>Original single window opening with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one window on the right side of the west elevation (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>



Repetitive window patterns (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



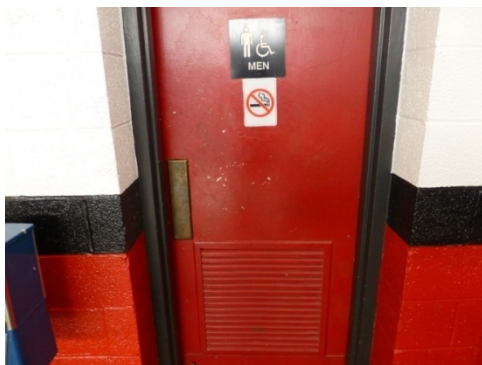
Replacement anodized-bronze aluminum single-pane window with fiberglass panel below, replacement metal entry door, and flat roof canopy the west elevation (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Interior view of the open drill hall, concrete floor, clerestory windows, concrete-block walls, and steel I-beam roofing system (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Interior view of the modified space of the original rifle range (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Original door into the men's latrine (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Looking up at the original unpainted glazed sanitary tile walls of the latrine (ERDC-CERL, 2014).

7.2.4 Lorain OHARNG Armory (1953) – Type B, features

Character-defining features (Table 20):

- Brick exterior walls
- One-story administration wings with central high-bay drill hall space
- Flat roofs
- Clerestory window openings
- Paired window openings
- Single window openings
- Repetitive window pattern
- Concrete windowsills
- Recessed main entry with wood-veneer detailing
- Stainless-steel lettering spelling “O.N.G. Armory”
- Open double-height space of drill hall with concrete floor and exposed steel I-beam roof system (interior)
- Glazed sanitary tile walls in latrines and locker room
- Metal interior doors (interior)

Non-character-defining features due to modification or replacement:

- Original four-pane steel-sash awning clerestory windows with laminated porcelain enamel panel above (replaced with one-over one anodized-bronze aluminum windows and fiberglass panel insert above)
- Three-pane steel-sash awning windows on the one-story portion of the building (replaced with one-over-one anodized-bronze aluminum windows)
- Metal and glass main entry doors (replaced)
- Flat canopy structure over side entry door (modified with shed roof addition and asphalt shingles)
- Metal and glass door with sidelight and wood-veneer panel (replaced with new door, window, and panel insert)
- Rifle range (modified into storage space/weight room) (interior)
- One large classroom space (modified) (interior)

Table 20. Photographs of character-defining features of Lorain OHARNG Armory.



Brick exterior walls, one-story administration wings with central high-bay drill hall space, flat roofs (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Entry bay on the east (front) elevation with original wood paneled wall, replacement one-over-one anodized-bronze aluminum paired windows, and paired replacement metal entry doors (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Original clerestory window openings with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum windows with fiberglass panel inserts (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Original single window opening with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one window on the right side of the west elevation (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Original small single window opening with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum window with metal mesh screen cover (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Original Stainless-steel lettering (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



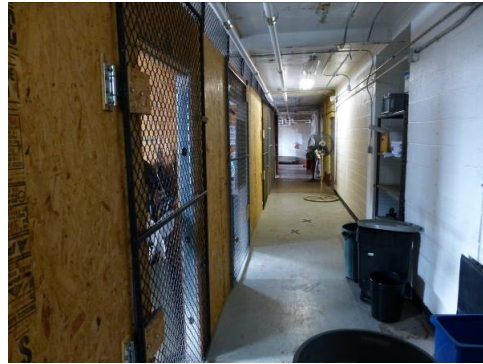
Repetitive window patterns (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Replacement anodized-bronze aluminum single-pane window with fiberglass panel below, replacement metal entry door, and modified flat roof canopy on the north elevation (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Interior view of the open drill hall, concrete floor, clerestory windows, concrete-block walls, and steel I-beam roofing system (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Interior view of the modified space of the original rifle range (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Original door into the men's latrine (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Original glazed sanitary tile walls of the latrine and original metal door leading from men's latrine into the adjacent locker room (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Original glazed sanitary tile wall in the locker room (modified into office space) (ERDC-CERL, 2013).

7.2.5 Tiffin OHARNG Armory (1954) – Type B, features






Character-defining features (Table 21):

- Brick exterior walls
- One-story administration wings with central high-bay drill hall space
- Flat roofs
- Clerestory window openings
- Paired window openings
- Single window openings
- Repetitive window pattern
- Concrete windowsills
- Recessed main entry with wood veneer detailing
- Stainless-steel lettering spelling “O.N.G. Armory”
- Open double-height space of drill hall with concrete floor and exposed steel I-beam roof system (interior)
- Glazed sanitary tile walls in latrines and locker room
- Metal interior doors (interior)

Non-character-defining features due to modification or replacement:

- Original four-pane steel-sash awning clerestory windows with laminated porcelain enamel panel above (replaced with one-over one anodized-bronze aluminum windows and fiberglass panel insert above)
- Paired three-pane steel-sash awning windows on the one-story portion of the building (replaced with one-over-one anodized-bronze aluminum windows)
- Metal and glass main entry doors (replaced)
- Flat canopy structure over side entry door (modified with shed roof addition and asphalt shingles)
- Metal and glass door with sidelight and wood-veneer panel (replaced with new door and window)
- Rifle range (modified into storage space/weight room) (interior)
- One large classroom space (modified) (interior)
- Locker room (modified into office space (interior)

Table 21. Photographs of character-defining features of Tiffin OHARNG Armory.

 <p>Brick exterior walls, one-story administration wings with central high-bay drill hall space, flat roofs (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>	 <p>Entry bay on the west (front) elevation with original wood paneled wall and paired replacement one-over-one anodized-bronze aluminum paired windows (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>
 <p>Original clerestory window openings with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum clerestory windows with fiberglass panel inserts (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>	 <p>Original single window openings with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one window on the right side of the west elevation (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>
 <p>Original small single window opening with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum window with metal mesh screen cover (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>	 <p>Original stainless-steel lettering (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>



Repetitive window patterns (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



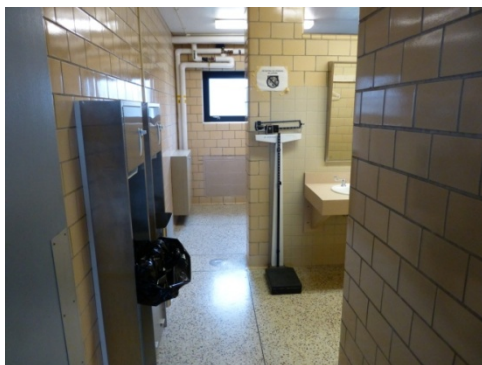
Replacement anodized-bronze aluminum single-pane window with fiberglass panel below, replacement metal entry door, and flat roof canopy on the south elevation (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



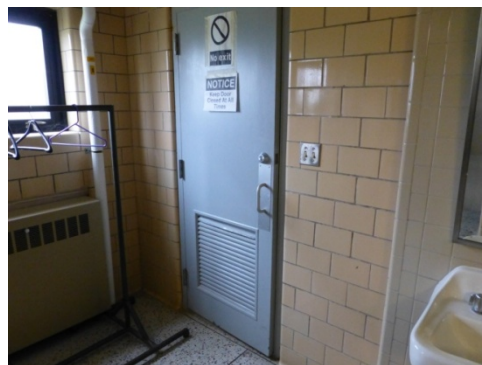
Interior view of the open drill hall, concrete floor, clerestory windows, concrete-block walls, and steel I-beam roofing system (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Interior view of the modified space of the original locker room, glazed sanitary tile walls intact (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Original glazed sanitary tile walls in the women's latrine (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Original glazed sanitary tile walls of the latrine and original metal door leading from men's latrine into the adjacent locker room (ERDC-CERL, 2013).

7.2.6 Chagrin Falls OHARNG Armory (1956) – Type B, features

Character-defining features (Table 22):

- Brick exterior walls
- One-story administration wings with central high-bay drill hall space
- Flat roofs
- Clerestory window openings
- Paired window openings
- Single window openings
- Repetitive window pattern
- Concrete windowsills
- Recessed main entry with wood veneer detailing
- Stainless-steel lettering spelling “O.N.G. Armory”
- Open double-height space of drill hall with concrete floor and exposed steel I-beam roof system (interior)
- Glazed sanitary tile walls in latrines, locker room, and bottom half of the drill hall wall (modified)
- Metal interior doors (interior)

Non-character-defining features due to modification or replacement:

- Original four-pane steel-sash awning clerestory windows with laminated porcelain enamel panel above (replaced with one-over one anodized-bronze aluminum windows and fiberglass panel insert above)
- Paired three-pane steel-sash awning windows on the one-story portion of the building (replaced with one-over-one anodized-bronze aluminum windows)
- Metal and glass main entry doors (replaced)
- Repetitive window pattern (modified, removed small windows on the south elevation and filled openings with brick)
- Flat canopy structure over side entry door (modified, removed door, window, and canopy structure and filled opening with brick)
- Metal and glass door with sidelight and wood-veneer panel (replaced with new door and window)
- Rifle range (modified into storage space/weight room) (interior)
- One large classroom space (modified) (interior)
- Locker room (modified into office space (interior)
- Glazed sanitary tile walls in latrines (modified with newer materials and paint) and bottom half of the drill hall wall (modified with paint) (interior)

Table 22. Photographs of character-defining features of Chagrin Falls OHARNG Armory.

 <p>Brick exterior walls, one-story administration wings with central high-bay drill hall space, flat roofs (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>	 <p>Entry bay on the east (front) elevation with original wood paneled wall and paired replacement one-over-one anodized-bronze aluminum paired windows (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>
 <p>Original clerestory window openings with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum clerestory windows with fiberglass panel inserts (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>	 <p>Original single window openings with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one window on the right side of the west elevation (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>
 <p>Original small single window opening with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum window with metal mesh screen cover (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>	 <p>Modified window opening pattern on the south elevation (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>



Original Stainless-steel lettering (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



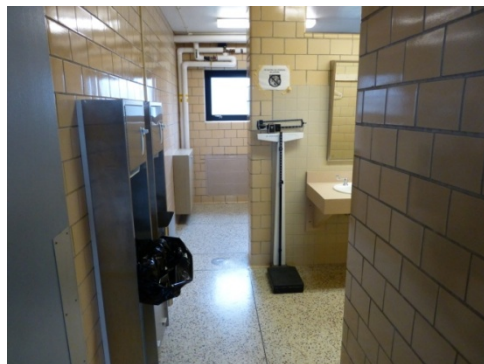
Modified single door opening with sidelight and flat roof canopy, opening filled with brick on the north elevation (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Interior view of the open drill hall, concrete floor, clerestory windows, concrete-block walls, and steel I-beam roofing system (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Interior view of the modified space of the original locker room, glazed sanitary tile walls intact (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Original glazed sanitary tile walls in the women's latrine (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Original glazed sanitary tile walls of the latrine and original metal door leading from men's latrine into the adjacent locker room (ERDC-CERL, 2013).

7.2.7 Newark OHARNG Armory (1955) – Type C, features

Character-defining features (Table 23):

- Brick exterior walls
- Flat roof over the one-story areas and shallow gable over the drill hall space
- Repetitive window pattern
- Ribbon-style windows (modified)
- Clerestory windows (modified)
- Single window openings
- Concrete sunshade canopy structure over the ribbon-style windows on the north and east elevations
- Stone windowsills
- Recessed entry with concrete canopy and stacked glaze tile wall framing the entry bay
- Stainless-steel lettering on the north (front) elevation “O.N.G Armory”
- Raised concrete foundation
- Open interior drill hall space with exposed roofing and truss support system (interior)
- Glazed sanitary tile walls in the drill hall, latrines, and locker room (interior)
- Original interior metal doors with glass pane and original hardware (interior)

Non-character-defining features due to modification or replacement:

- Original large fixed-pane clerestory windows with wire glass (replaced with large anodized-bronze aluminum fixed-pane windows)
- Ribbon-style three-pane steel-sash awning windows on the one-story portion of the building (replaced with one-over-one anodized-bronze aluminum windows)
- Small divided light steel-sash windows (replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum single-pane windows)
- Metal and glass main entry doors (replaced)
- Rifle range (modified into storage space/weight room) (interior)
- One large classroom space (modified into office space) (interior)
- Locker room (modified into office space) (interior)
- Glazed sanitary tile walls in latrines (modified with newer materials and paint)
- Tile floor in latrine (replaced with newer materials)

Table 23. Photographs of character-defining features of Newark OHARNG Armory.

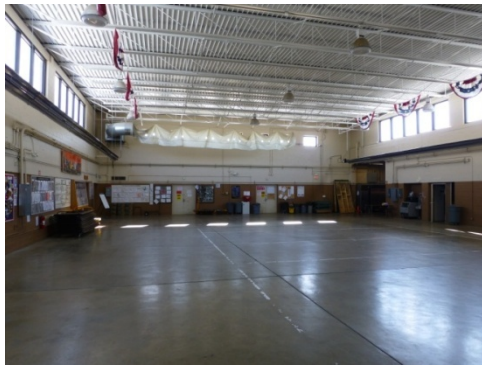
 <p>Brick exterior walls, one-story administration wings (flat roof) with central high-bay drill hall space (shallow gable) (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>	 <p>Ribbon-style windows that wrap around from the front elevation to the side elevation with a concrete sunshade canopy above the windows (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>
 <p>Recessed entry on the north (front) elevation with original concrete canopy and stacked glaze tile wall (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>	 <p>Original single window openings with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one window on the right side of the west elevation (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>
 <p>Original small single window opening with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum window (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>	 <p>Repetitive window pattern (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>



Original group window openings and clerestory window openings with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum window (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Stainless-steel lettering (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Interior view of the open drill hall, concrete floor, clerestory windows, concrete-block and glazed sanitary tile walls, and truss roofing system (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Interior view of the modified space of the original locker room, glazed sanitary tile walls intact (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



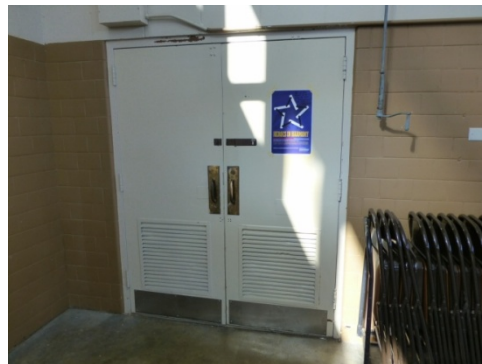
Interior view of the modified space of the original rifle range now used for storage/weight room/offices (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Original metal and plate-glass vestibule doors (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Typical metal and glass interior door (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Typical metal and louvered vent doors (ERDC-CERL, 2014).

7.2.8 Sandusky OHARNG Armory (1959) – Type C, features

Character-defining features (Table 24):

- Brick exterior walls
- Flat roof over the one-story areas and shallow gable over the drill hall
- Repetitive window pattern (modified on the east elevation)
- Ribbon-style window openings with a concrete sunshade canopy above
- Groups of four window openings with a concrete sunshade canopy above
- Clerestory windows openings
- Single window openings
- Paired window openings
- Stone windowsills
- Recessed main entry with concrete canopy
- Stainless-steel lettering spelling “Ohio National Guard” on the south (front) elevation
- Raised concrete foundation
- Open interior drill hall space with concrete floor, combination of glazed sanitary tile and concrete-block walls, and exposed roofing and truss support system (interior)
- Glazed sanitary tile walls in the drill hall, latrines, and kitchen (interior)
- Mosaic tile floor in the latrines (interior)
- Original interior metal doors with glass pane (interior)

Non-character-defining features due to modification or replacement:

- Multipane steel-sash awning windows on the one-story portion (replaced with one-over-one anodized-bronze aluminum awning windows)
- Multipane steel-sash clerestory windows on the one-story portion (replaced with one-over-one anodized-bronze aluminum awning windows)
- Metal and glass main entry doors (replaced)
- Repetitive window pattern (original windows on the east elevation removed and openings filled with brick)
- Modified latrine spaces with newer finishes
- Locker room adjacent to the men’s latrine (modified into classroom)

Table 24. Photographs of character-defining features of Sandusky OHARNG Armory.

 <p>Brick exterior walls, one-story administration wings (flat roof) with central high-bay drill hall space (shallow gable) (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>	 <p>Ribbon-style windows that wrap around from the front elevation to the side elevation with a concrete sunshade canopy above the windows (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>
 <p>Recessed entry on the south (front) elevation with original concrete canopy replacement doors and windows (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>	 <p>Original paired window openings with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one awning windows (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>
 <p>Original clerestory window opening with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum windows (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>	 <p>Modified repetitive window pattern with original window openings filled with brick (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>



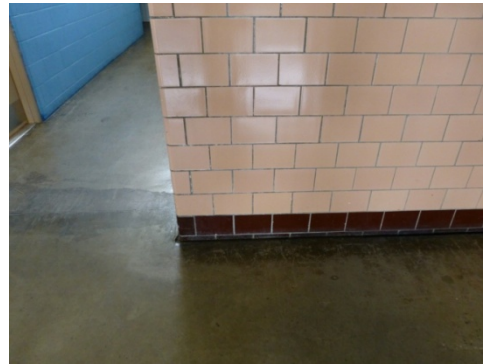
Original ribbon-style window opening and concrete sunshade canopy above with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum windows (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Stainless-steel lettering (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Interior view of the open drill hall, concrete floor, clerestory windows, concrete-block and glazed sanitary tile walls, and truss roofing system (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Glazed sanitary tile walls in the drill hall (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Glazed sanitary tile walls and mosaic tile floor in the latrines (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Modified locker room into classroom space (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



7.2.9 Springfield OHARNG Armory (1956) – Type D, features

Character-defining features (Table 25):

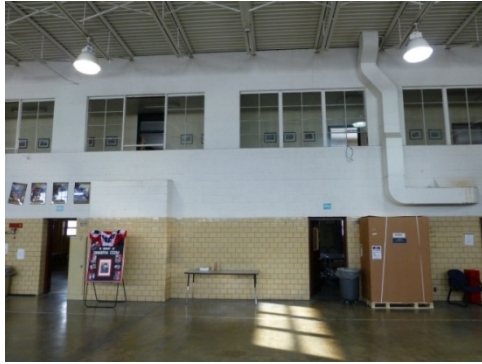
- Brick exterior walls
- Combination of one- and two-story structure
- Flat roofs
- Clerestory window openings
- Single window openings
- Repetitive window pattern
- Ribbon-style windows with concrete sunshade
- Concrete canopy structure over main entry
- Open two-story drill hall space with concrete floors and exposed steel structure (interior)
- Original steel frame windows overlooking drill hall space from second floor corridor (interior)
- Original glazed sanitary tiles in drill hall, latrines, locker room (interior)
- Metal switchback stairs with original wood and metal handrails (interior)
- Second floor corridor overlooking the double-height drill hall space (interior)
- Metal, metal and glass, and metal and louvered vent interior doors (interior)

Non-character-defining features due to modification or replacement:

- Original multipane steel-sash industrial-style clerestory windows (replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one windows)
- Original multipane steel-sash ribbon-style windows (replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one windows)
- Original multipane steel-sash windows (replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one windows)
- Metal entry doors (replaced)
- Latrines (modified with newer finishes)
- Locker room (modified mess hall/break room/meeting room)

Table 25. Photographs of character-defining features of Springfield OHARNG Armory.

 <p>Brick exterior walls, combination of one- and two-story structure with central high-bay drill hall space, flat roofs (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>	 <p>Ribbon-style windows openings with concrete sunshade and concrete canopy over main entry (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>
 <p>Clerestory window openings and single window openings with replacement windows (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>	 <p>Interior view of the open drill hall, concrete floor, clerestory windows, concrete-block and glazed sanitary tile walls, and truss roofing system (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>



Original multipane steel-sash interior windows of the second floor corridor overlooking drill hall space (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Modified locker room into classroom/meeting room, glazed sanitary walls intact (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



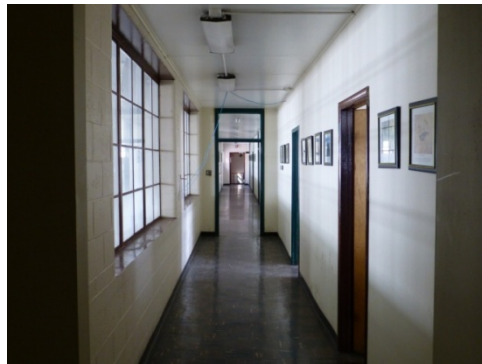
Original glazed sanitary tile walls in the latrines (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Original glazed sanitary tile walls in the drill hall (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Typical metal and glass interior door (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Interior view looking down the second floor corridor (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



7.2.10 Cleveland-Brook Park OHARNG Armory (1957) – Type D, features

Character-defining features (Table 26):

- Brick exterior walls
- Combination of one- and two-story structure with high-bay drill hall space and a partial basement level with storage and old rifle range
- Flat roofs
- Clerestory window openings
- Paired window openings
- Single window openings
- Repetitive window pattern
- Concrete windowsills
- Concrete canopy structure over main entry
- Original Stainless-steel lettering spelling “Ohio National Guard”
- Open two-story drill hall space with concrete floors and exposed steel structure (interior)
- Original glazed sanitary tiles in drill hall, latrines, locker room (interior)
- Metal switchback stairs with original wood and metal handrails (interior)
- Second floor corridor overlooking the double-height drill hall space (interior)
- Metal, metal and glass, and metal and louvered vent interior doors (interior)

Non-character-defining features due to modification or replacement:

- Original multipane steel-sash industrial-style clerestory windows (replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one windows)
- Original multipane steel-sash paired windows (replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one windows)
- Original multipane steel-sash windows (replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one windows)
- Metal entry doors (replaced)
- Latrines (modified with newer finishes)
- Locker room (modified dining hall)

Table 26. Photographs of character-defining features of Cleveland-Brook Park OHARNG Armory.

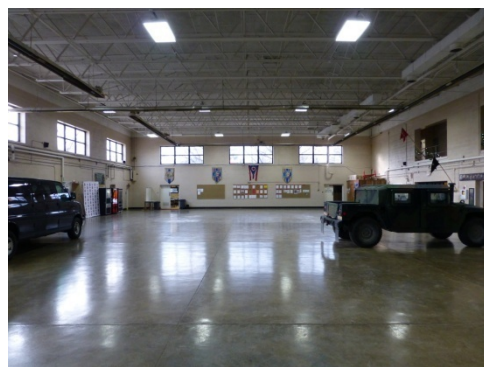
 <p>Brick exterior walls, combination of one-and two-story structure with central high-bay drill hall space, flat roofs (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>	 <p>Repetitive window pattern (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>
 <p>Concrete canopy structure over the main entry doors on the front elevation (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>	 <p>Original paired window opening with replacement one-over-one anodized-bronze aluminum windows (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>



Original ribbon-style window opening with replacement one-over-one anodized-bronze aluminum windows and original Stainless-steel lettering (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



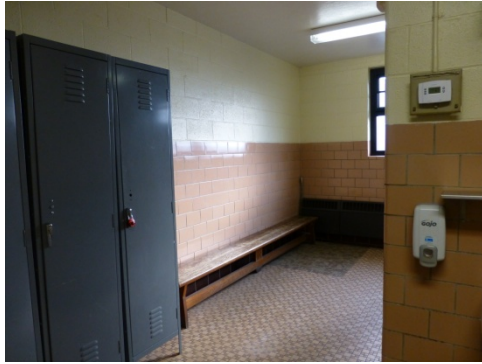
Original clerestory window opening with replacement one-over-one anodized-bronze aluminum windows (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Interior view of the open drill hall space with concrete floor, clerestory windows, exposed truss system, and glazed sanitary tile walls (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



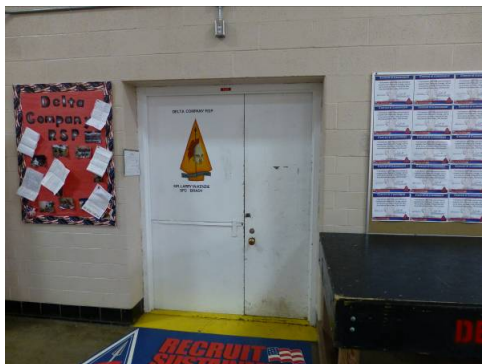
Modified locker room used as dining hall (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



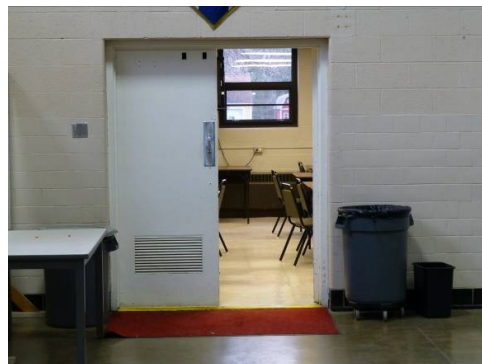
Glazed sanitary tile walls and mosaic tile floor in the latrines (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Metal switchback staircase with original wood and metal handrails (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



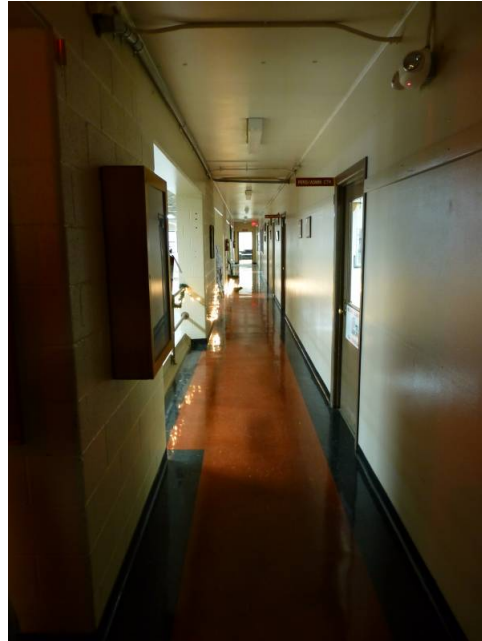
Typical supply room metal doors (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



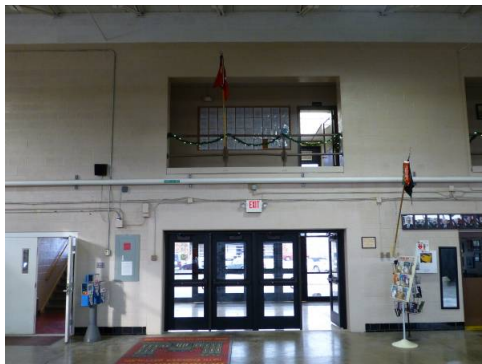
Typical metal and louvered vent doors (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



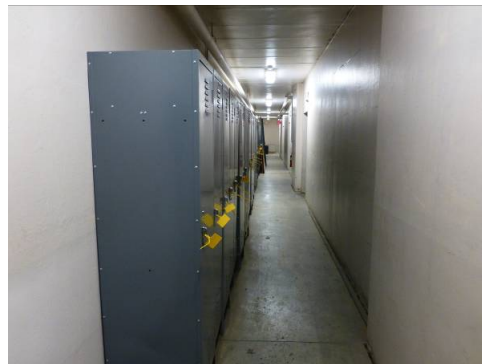
Typical metal and glass interior door (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



View looking down the second-floor corridor (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Large window opening looking from the second-floor corridor into the drill hall (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Looking down the corridor in the basement, with the original rifle range on the right side of the hall (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Original target butt in the old rifle range (ERDC-CERL, 2013).

7.2.11 Columbus-Haubrich OHARNG Armory (1958) – Type D, features





Character-defining features (Table 27):

- Brick exterior walls
- Combination of one- and two-story structure with high-bay drill hall space and a partial basement level with storage and old rifle range
- Flat roofs
- Clerestory window openings
- Paired window openings
- Single window openings
- Repetitive window pattern
- Concrete windowsills
- Concrete canopy structure over main entry
- Original Stainless-steel lettering spelling “Ohio National Guard”
- Open two-story drill hall space with concrete floors and exposed steel structure (interior)
- Original glazed sanitary tiles in drill hall, latrines, locker room (interior)
- Metal switchback stairs with original wood and metal handrails (interior)
- Second floor corridor overlooking the double-height drill hall space (interior)
- Metal, metal and glass, and metal and louvered vent interior doors (interior)
- Original metal and plate-glass vestibule doors (interior)
- Original large classroom space (interior)
- Several storage rooms each with a vault (interior)

Non-character-defining features due to modification or replacement:

- Original multipane steel-sash industrial-style clerestory windows (replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one windows)
- Original multipane steel-sash paired windows (replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one windows)
- Original multipane steel-sash windows (replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one windows)
- Metal entry doors (replaced)
- Latrines (modified with newer finishes; glazed sanitary tile walls painted)
- Locker room (modified dining hall/break room/kitchen)
- Classroom (modified into several smaller offices)
- Rifle range (used for storage)

Table 27. Photographs of character-defining features of the Columbus-Haubrich OHARNG Armory.

	
Brick exterior walls, combination of one- and two-story structure with central high-bay drill hall space, flat roofs (ERDC-CERL, 2014).	Repetitive window pattern (ERDC-CERL, 2014).
	
Concrete canopy structure over the main entry doors on the front elevation (ERDC-CERL, 2014).	Original light fixtures under concrete canopy (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Original ribbon-style window opening with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum windows and original Stainless-steel lettering (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Original single window openings with replacement three-pane anodized-bronze aluminum windows (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Original paired window openings with replacement windows (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Original clerestory window opening with replacement window (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Interior view of the drill hall with concrete floor, combination of concrete-block and glazed sanitary tile walls, flat roof, exposed truss system (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Modified classroom space (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Original locker room modified to dining/break room and kitchen (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



View looking down second floor corridor (ERDC-CERL, 2014).

7.2.12 Norwalk OHARNG Armory (1961) – Type E, features

Character-defining features (Table 28):



- One-story support areas with a double-height drill hall space
- Raised concrete foundation
- Brick exterior walls
- Square footprint
- Symmetrical front elevation
- Flat roofs over one-story sections and shallow gable roof over double-height drill hall space
- Repetitive window pattern
- Concrete windowsills
- Clerestory window openings
- Single window openings
- Paired window openings
- Stainless-steel lettering spelling “Ohio National Guard”
- Stone detailing framing the main entry area
- Double-height drill hall space with concrete floor, a combination of glazed sanitary tile walls and concrete block, clerestory windows, and exposed truss roofing system (interior)
- Glazed sanitary tile walls in latrines and kitchen (interior)
- Corridor access to front office spaces (interior)

- Metal, metal and glass, and metal and louvered vent interior doors (interior)

Non-character-defining features due to modification or replacement:

- Multipane steel-sash industrial-style clerestory windows (replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one windows)
- Multipane steel-sash single windows (replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one windows)
- Multipane steel-sash paired windows (replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one windows)
- Repetitive window pattern (modified, original paired window openings on the west elevation filled with brick)
- Locker room (modified to library/meeting space)
- Rifle range (modified to storage space)
- Metal entry door (replaced)

Table 28. Photographs of character-defining features of Norwalk OHARNG Armory.

 <p>Brick exterior walls, one-story support areas with a double-height drill hall space, flat roofs over one-story sections and shallow gable roof over double-height drill hall space, symmetrical front elevation, raised concrete foundation (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>	 <p>Stone tile detailing framing the main entry on the south (front) elevation (ERDC-CERL, 2013).</p>
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Stainless-steel lettering (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Repetitive window pattern (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Original clerestory opening with replacement anodized-bronze aluminum windows (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Original paired window openings with replacement one-over-one anodized-bronze aluminum windows (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Interior view of the open double-height drill hall with concrete floor, combination of concrete-block and glazed sanitary tile walls, clerestory windows, and exposed truss roof system (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Corridor providing access to front offices (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Glazed sanitary tile walls in the latrines (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Typical metal and glass interior door (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Typical metal door with louvered vent (ERDC-CERL, 2013).



Interior view of modified rifle range (ERDC-CERL, 2013).

7.2.13 Greenville OHARNG Armory (1962) – Type E, features







Character-defining features (Table 29):

- One-story support areas with a double-height drill hall space
- Raised concrete foundation
- Brick exterior walls
- Square footprint
- Symmetrical front elevation
- Flat roofs over one-story sections and shallow gable roof over double-height drill hall space
- Repetitive window pattern
- Concrete windowsills
- Clerestory window openings
- Single window openings
- Paired window openings
- Stainless-steel lettering spelling “Ohio National Guard”
- Stone detailing framing the main entry area
- Double-height drill hall space with concrete floor, a combination of glazed sanitary tile walls and concrete block, clerestory windows, and exposed truss roofing system (interior)
- Glazed sanitary tile walls in latrines and kitchen (interior)
- Corridor access to front office spaces (interior)
- Corridor to rifle range (interior)
- Metal, metal and glass, and metal and louvered vent interior doors (interior)

Non-character-defining features due to modification or replacement:

- Multipane steel-sash industrial-style clerestory windows (replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one windows)
- Multipane steel-sash single windows (replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one windows)
- Multipane steel-sash paired windows (replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum one-over-one windows)
- Locker room (modified to classroom space)
- Rifle range (modified to storage space)
- Metal entry door (replaced)

Table 29. Photographs of character-defining features of Greenville OHARNG Armory.

 <p>Brick exterior walls, one-story support areas with a double-height drill hall space, flat roofs over one-story sections and shallow gable roof over double-height drill hall space, symmetrical front elevation, raised concrete foundation (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>	 <p>Stone tile detailing framing the main entry on the east (front) elevation (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>
 <p>Stainless-steel lettering (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>	 <p>Repetitive window pattern (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>
 <p>Original single window opening with replacement windows (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>	 <p>Original paired window openings with replacement one-over-one windows (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>



Interior view of the open double-height drill hall with concrete floor, combination of concrete-block and glazed sanitary tile walls, clerestory windows, and exposed truss roof system (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



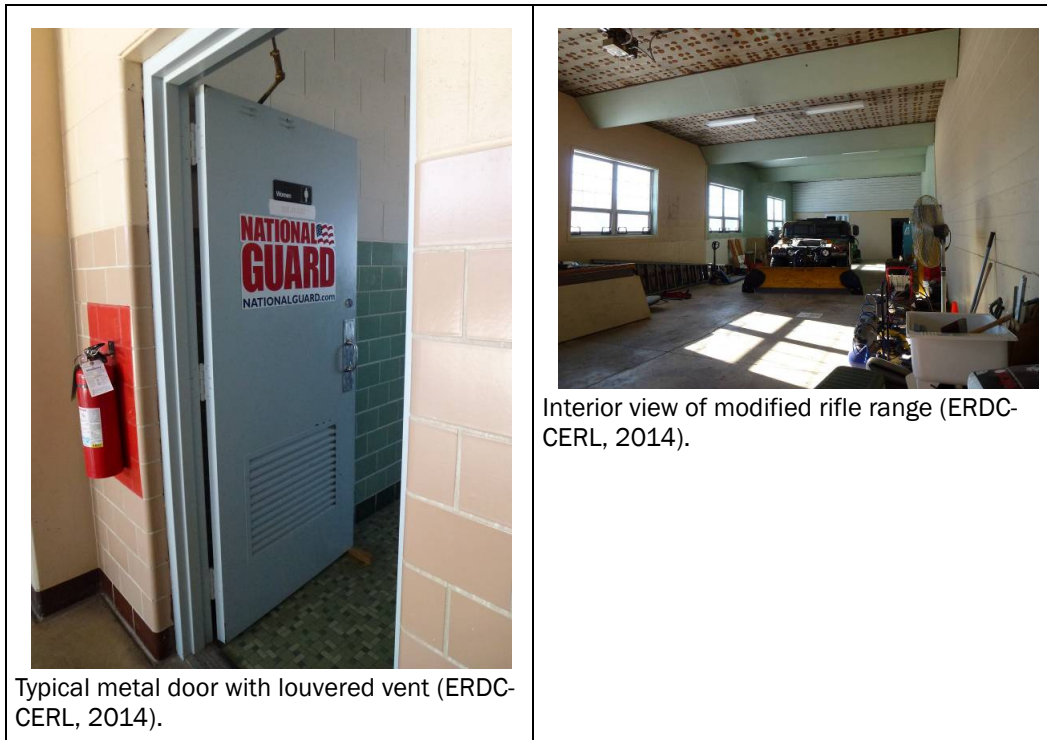
Locker room modified to class room space (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Glazed sanitary tile walls in the latrines and original metal door leading to the old locker room (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Typical metal and glass interior door (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



7.2.14 Tarlton OHARNG Armory (1968) – Type E, features

Character-defining features (Table 30):

- One-story support areas with a double-height drill hall space
- Combination of concrete-block and brick exterior walls
- Square footprint
- Flat roofs over one-story sections and shallow gable roof over double-height drill hall space
- Concrete windowsills
- Clerestory window openings
- Single window openings
- Paired window openings
- Stainless-steel lettering spelling “Ohio National Guard”
- Double-height drill hall space with concrete floor, a combination of glazed sanitary tile walls and concrete block, clerestory windows, and exposed truss roofing system (interior)
- Glazed sanitary tile walls in latrines (interior)
- Large classroom space with accordion divider (interior)
- Metal, metal and glass, and metal and louvered vent interior doors (interior)

Non-character-defining features, due to modification or replacement:

- Multipane steel-sash industrial-style clerestory windows (replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum windows)
- Multipane steel-sash single windows (replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum windows)
- Multipane steel-sash paired windows (replaced with anodized-bronze aluminum windows)
- Locker room (modified)
- Metal entry doors (replaced)

Table 30. Photographs of character-defining features of Tarlton OHARNG Armory.

 <p>Combination of concrete block and brick exterior walls, one-story support areas with a double-height drill hall space, flat roofs over one-story sections and shallow gable roof over double-height drill hall space (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>	 <p>Original single window openings with replacement single-pane anodized-bronze aluminum windows (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>
 <p>Stainless-steel lettering (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>	 <p>Original paired window opening with replacement windows (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>



Interior view of the open double-height drill hall with concrete floor, combination of concrete-block and glazed sanitary tile walls, clerestory windows, and exposed truss roof system (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Original classroom space with original accordion room divider (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Interior view of the original locker room that has been modified into a storage space (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Glazed sanitary tile walls in the latrines (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Typical metal and glass interior door (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Typical metal and louvered vent interior door (ERDC-CERL, 2014).

7.2.15 Portsmouth OHARNG Armory (1959; acquired in 1996), features

Character-defining features (Table 31):

- Intact and good condition:
- One-story rectangular office/classroom wing connected via a hyphen to a high-bay drill hall space
- Shallow shed roofs
- Brick exterior walls
- Repetitive window patterns
- Recessed entry bay on the north elevation
- Stainless-steel lettering on the north (front) elevation
- Original metal and glass entry doors
- Double-height, open drill hall (interior)
- Concrete-block interior walls (interior)
- Central corridor (interior)
- Original wood and glass interior doors (interior)
- Original classroom space with accordion-style divider wall, chalkboard and frame (interior)

Non-character-defining features due to modification or replacement:

- Original multipane steel-sash awning windows (replaced with one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows)
- Original multipane steel-sash clerestory windows (replaced with one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows)
- Latrines with plaster and tile walls and tile floors (completely re-modeled with new finishes)
- Locker room (modified for new use)

Table 31. Photographs of character-defining features of Portsmouth OHARNG Armory.

 <p>Brick exterior walls, one-story office/classroom wing connected via a hyphen to a large double-height drill hall space, and shallow shed roofs (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>	 <p>Recessed main entry on the north (front) elevation (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>
 <p>Repetitive window patterns (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>	 <p>Stainless-steel lettering (ERDC-CERL, 2014).</p>



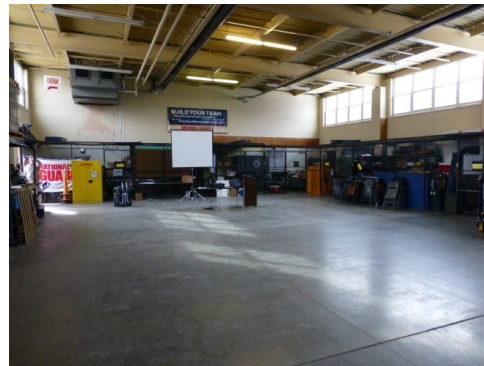
Central corridor with concrete-block walls (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Classroom with original accordion-style divider wall (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Original blonde wood and glass interior doors (ERDC-CERL, 2014).



Interior view of the open double-height drill hall with concrete floor, concrete-block walls, clerestory windows, and exposed roof system (ERDC-CERL, 2014).

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1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY) December 2015		2. REPORT TYPE Final Report		3. DATES COVERED (From - To)	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Architectural Survey of Ohio Army National Guard Facilities: Volume I				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5ca. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S) Sunny E. Adams and Adam D. Smith				5d. PROJECT NUMBER 405180	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC) Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) PO Box 9005 Champaign, IL 61826-9005				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
				ERDC/CERL TR-15-38, Vol. I	
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Adjutant General Department State of Ohio 2825 West Dublin-Granville Road Columbus, OH 43235				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Copies are available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.					
14. ABSTRACT This document is Volume I of a two-volume architectural survey of 85 buildings and structures utilized by the Ohio Army National Guard and located across the state of Ohio. The majority of these structures were constructed from 1920 and 1968, with others constructed from 1969 to 1988. This survey satisfies Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, and was used to determine the eligibility of these buildings and structures for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). It is the recommendation of this report that 19 armories and 4 associated support buildings are significant under NRHP criteria and retain enough integrity to be individually eligible for the NRHP. Volume II of this report is published separately and contains the ERDC-CERL architectural survey forms.					
15. SUBJECT TERMS Architecture, Architectural surveys, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), Cultural resources management, U.S. Army, Ohio, National Guard, Historic preservation, Armory, Armory construction					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT Unclassified	b. ABSTRACT Unclassified	c. THIS PAGE Unclassified	UU	279	19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER (include area code)